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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1426

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INTERNATIONAL

PRIMAKOV BOOK STRESSES DIVERSITY OF THIRD-WORLD STATES' SOCIAL PROCESSES

PM151345 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 22, 28 May - 3 Jun 83 p 17

[V. Iordanskiy book review under the rubric "International Affairs Specialist's Bookshelf": "Considered and Objective Analysis"]

[Excerpts] In science, as in journalism, rash generalizations which conceal the distinctive features of individual peoples' development narrow the horizons of research and restrict the scope of scientific investigations. The new book by Academician Ye. M. Primakov, the Soviet orientalist (Footnote) (Ye. M. Primakov, "The East After the Collapse of the Colonial System" [Vostok posle krakha kolonialnoy sistemy], Nauka Publishing House, Moscow, 1982), gives a general picture of the changes taking place in the present-day East, but at the same time it carefully traces distinctive national features.

The situation in the developing countries' world forms a motley and rapidly changing picture. In many respects the changes taking place there even today are determined by imperialist circles' influence, by their economic strategy, and by their military and political pressure. This situation has prompted the author to analyze the whole complex of relations between the developing countries and the capitalist world. Two interlinked problems historically come to the fore here--neocolonialism, as the system of the developing countries' economic enslavement, and the new international economic order, whose program expresses the aspirations of these countries for economic independence. The section of the book which throws light on this range of questions is of particular interest.

A definite interconnection exists between the developing countries' struggle against neocolonialism and the sociopolitical processes taking place in these countries. Ye. M. Primakov stresses that the law of uneven development also directly affects the nature of anticolonial revolutions. According to his observations, the social and class element in this law has increased noticeably in recent years. This conclusion is in agreement with the research results obtained by a number of other Soviet orientalists.

The author poses in largely new terms the problem of internal contradictions in the revolutionary process in developing countries. He draws attention to the fact that the limited nature of the material preconditions for a radical social restructuring is the cause of the seriousness of the contradiction between the social and economic aspects of progress in the East. His analysis of how internal contradictions affect processes of social renewal in the socialist-oriented countries is also interesting.

Alliance with states where the socialist revolution has been victorious forms a foundation without which a noncapitalist transition is not possible. This is one of the book's main ideas. The positive influence of revolutionary-democratic power on economic development is revealed in the establishment of the state sector and the expansion of the state's economic role. At the same time the author warns against voluntarism, subjectivism, and jumping the gun.

Social processes and the political struggle unfold in developing countries in a situation in which cultural and spiritual traditions rooted in the distant past exert a very powerful influence. Among the various religious currents prevailing in the East the author singles out Islam and attentively examines its correlation with social movements. In particular, the book throws light on one of the most acute questions of the current situation in developing countries, namely the interconnection between beliefs and nationalist trends.

The book objectively reveals the trends in economic and sociopolitical development in the East. Stressing the complexity of the tasks resolved by revolutionary-democratic and anti-imperialist forces there, Ye. M. Primakov argues convincingly that the historical experience which they have amassed to date represents an appreciable contribution to the treasury of mankind's revolutionary thought.

CSO: 1807/293

NATIONAL

SARATOV OBKOM SECRETARY ON PARTY'S RESPONSE TO WORKERS' LETTERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0745 GMT on 13 June carries another installment of the "Decisions Are Made on the Spot" program, entitled "From All of Us." The program deals with the work of Saratov Oblast Party and Soviet organizations in handling letters, proposals and complaints from working people.

The program begins with various shots of Saratov City, cutting to video of Vladimir Kuzmich Gusev, first secretary of the Saratov Obkom, in the Saratov Obkom building. He says: "Concern for the Soviet person, the conditions of his labor, his everyday life, and his spiritual development have always been, and remain, most important preset principles of our great Communist Party. This was clearly stated at the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, adopted in March this year, on the further improvement of consumer services is a new manifestation of the party's concern for the people." Gusev reports that all who come to Saratov Oblast notice the major work being done to improve consumer services, including such requirements as clean air, good conditions for trade and timely public transportation. He adds: "Responding to this attitude, working people strengthen labor discipline and increase labor productivity. Generally, a better atmosphere is created for a developed socialist society. I have to say that, for a long time, our oblast was falling behind in consumer services. This was rightfully pointed out by the CPSU Central Committee and union republic leaders and, most importantly, it was unpleasant to hear major criticisms from working people."

Gusev notes that a complex program was worked out to either improve or solve these questions by the obkom, raykoms and gorkoms, together with Soviet bodies, particularly the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services and the RSFSR Council of Ministers leadership. He adds: "Primarily in the 11th 5-Year Plan period we intend to increase the extent of consumer services by 150 percent generally, and by 160 percent for the rural population. Things there are worse than in the cities and in workers' settlements."

Gusev continues by saying that the Saratov Obkom sees the primary political and social purposes of solving this task as the prospect of saving personal, and particularly women's, time.

Video follows showing activities in a launderette, while a narrator states: "Oblast residents have at their disposal 7 large consumer service centers [doma bytovykh uslug], 35 various workshops for repairing domestic appliances and radio equipment, and 70 complex reception centers. By 1985, this will allow practically every city and rural resident to utilize all necessary types of services." A couple using the launderette and its supervisor are interviewed in the launderette's benefits, including its hours of operation, which are 0900-2000, 7 days per week.

Video then returns to Gusev, who notes: "Incidentally, letters and proposals from working people are of great assistance to our work and in working out our plans. We have often stated and reported that we pay great attention to each letter. Although they may be wishing us well, at times they are quite sharply worded, but we party committee workers must see the major points in each letter, what elicited the proposal or dissatisfaction and primarily, how to accommodate it." Gusev notes that these dissatisfactions included problems with getting the laundry cleaned, shortages of certain products, and getting a timely haircut and that these problems were particularly acute in rural areas. He continues: "Thus, material and technical capacities as a basis for further serious improvement in the state of affairs of consumer service: If we examine this from the viewpoint of capital investments possessed and apportioned by the Ministry of Consumer Service, then I have to say that this task was beyond its power. Who to find a way out? It has become traditional that the solution of serious problems attracts the efforts and funds of all existing enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast. That is how we acted here as well."

Guzev notes that the heads of ministries whose enterprises are located in the oblast and the heads of collectives and their workers paid great attention to these matters and adds: "All this permitted every third consumer services enterprise to be created by funds from production enterprises now, in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. The same attitude was displayed by kolkhozes and sovkhozes."

A video report follows on the Saratov Commercial Glass Plant, which highlights the activities of plant's consumer services combine. Video shots the plant's production shops and the consumer services combine, as well as interviews with workers and party committee Secretary N. I. Vlasov on the benefits of the combine and how it came into being.

Gusev then reports that, in 1982, each oblast, kolkhoz and sovkhoz received at least 13 new apartments, that a complex reception center requires an area equivalent to a two-room apartment, noting that this demonstrates the "reality of the approach in solving the question of material and technical capacities for both kolkhozes and sovkhozes." An interview follows with the director of the Engelskiy Sovkhoz on the sovkhoz's production, social services, and its consumer services combine. He notes that all sovkhoz questions are solved on the spot. Video then shows various shots of the sovkhoz, including the consumer services combine where workers are interviewed about their work. This is interspersed with an interview with a young sovkhoz engineer in his family's cottage on various activities at the sovkhoz.

Video cuts to Gusev who states: "Recently we have created and put into operation large-capacity consumer centers, entire consumer services combines, and their volume of services amount to Rl.5-2 million annually." He cites the centers in Saratov City's Zavodskoy Rayon and in Balakovo as examples and adds: "What is most gratifying is that complex reception and consumer services centers and systems are now being created directly at plants in the absolute majority of enterprises in the cities of Saratov, Engels, Balashov, Balakovo and Volsk. This is very convenient for working people and they may obtain everything they need properly and quickly. The sphere of consumer services is broadening and now in the 11th 5-Year Plan period we have increased services by approximately 30 percent. The rate at which the scope of consumer services increased per capita over the 2 years of the 5-Year Plan amounts to 8 percent annually."

Video then shows work at the consumer services center at the Saratov Heavy Gear-Cutting Machine Plant, where consumers may rent camping equipment, television sets and other domestic appliances. Interviews are held with workers at the center and with the plant's trade union committee chairman on the renting of recreational equipment.

Video then cuts to the Saratov Refrigerator Plant where, interspersed with shots of plant operations, the plant's chief engineer is interviewed. He reports that the plant produces more than 500,000 refrigerators annually and provides guarantees and spare parts for consumers. He notes that the distribution of spare parts for consumers. He notes that the distribution of spare parts could be improved if the Ministry of Consumer Services changed from monthly to quarterly issuance of spare parts orders from consumer services centers.

Video then shows various departments of the Volzhskiy Consumer Services Center, while the narrator states that Saratov Oblast was awarded the RSFSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Red Challenge Banner for its achievements in consumer services.

Gusev continues by speaking on the significance of consumer services workers' attitudes to customers. He states: "The maximum number of working people's wishes and requests can be satisfied, not only at such immense consumer services centers as in Saratov City, but at any reception center if people's requests are attentively considered." Gusev cites the Engelsiy Sovkhoz and Pobeda Kolkhoz as examples. He notes that this problem is being solved with the help of communists and adds: "Now, out of 25,000 people working in the area of consumer services, 2,400 are communists and many are Komsomol members. All this unquestionably improves the quality of work and facilitates strengthening of labor discipline." Gusev notes that the task at hand is implementation of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on improving consumer services by every consumer services collective in the oblast. He stresses the importance of asking working people how they assess the work of consumer services and reiterates that complaints, proposals and letters of working people are being studied. He notes that consumer services have been rescheduled to accord with workers' spare time and that the Saratov Obkom is convinced that every populated center in the oblast will have a consumer services enterprise by the end of the 5-year plan.

Over video of the Pobeda Kolkhoz in the Generalskoye Rural Center, the narrator notes that a republic consumer services conference was held in Saratov at the end of May this year. Interviews follow with (Sh.B. Aldashova), Kirghiz SSR Minister of Consumer Services; (A.S. Tarapatov), chief of the Krasnoyarsk Kray Consumer Services Administration; and Yu.L. Kurdov, chief of the Astrakhan Oblast Consumer Services Administration, on their impressions of the conference. They note the improvement of consumer services in Saratov Oblast.

In conclusion, video shows landscape along the River Volga while the narrator states: "Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said that concern for the Soviet person, conditions of his labor, his everyday life, and spiritual development remain important preset principles of the party."

CSO: 1800/1419

NATIONAL

ACTIVITIES, GOALS OF ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE DESCRIBED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 83 p 4

[Article under rubric "Over the Countries and Continents" by E. Kondratov: "Broad Response and Support: Report from the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public Opinion"]

[Text] Moscow, Frunzenskaya naberezhnaya, 46. The sign on the wall reads "Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public Opinion." We walk in and introduce ourselves. The comrades suggest that we look at the freshly arrived mail. The table is literally piled high with letters. There are hundreds of them -- from the Ukraine and Siberia, from Leningrad, Minsk, Central Asia, the Volga area. Telegrams from Tbilisi, Kharkov, Sverdlovsk. . .

Yes, the birth of an anti-Zionist committee in our country has been evaluated by Soviet citizens of the most varied nationalities, occupations, and ages as the carrying out of a long-felt need to unite the efforts in the fight against international Zionism. The persons who want to participate in the work of the committee include M. Kushch (Kharkov), Yu. Bel'kin (Rostov-na-Donu), A. Tsitsinashvili (Tbilisi), M. Chernov and B. Biktimirov (Kazan), R. Krepis and P. Volov (Moscow), Yu. Lipov and K. Fedotova (Kiev), and many, many others.

In essence, not a month has passed since the committee was created, and it is as though its address is already known to many. The telephones never stop ringing. From behind the partly open door to the office of the first deputy chairman of the committee, Professor S. Zivs, one can hear voices: the agenda for the session of the presidium of the anti-Zionist committee is being refined. That session, incidentally, will also summarize the recommendations that are contained in the letters. Deputy chairmen M. Krupkin and Yu. Kolesnikov receive newsmen from APN [Novosti News Agency]: a pamphlet with a letter survey is being prepared. The comrades from APN are followed by an American newspaperman from Cleveland. He wants to have an interview. Then the mailman brings a new batch of letters. There are all kinds of letters -- letters of greeting, of approval, of appeal, letters expressing various views. And here is one that is somewhat unusual, with the title "Open letter to Begin."

It is a long and passionate letter. Labor veteran Sh. Rapoport from Novaya Kakhovka recalls that in 1919 the Zionists who were part of the Petlyura

Directorate had betrayed, in the village of Pogrebishche, their blood brothers -- 200 persons at that time had perished in the tortures. "Why didn't you defend them then?" Shulem Rapoport asks angrily. "Why don't you try, together with the progressive public opinion, to obtain the extradition of the fascist hangmen who destroyed millions of Jews? . . ." He tells about his own large and happy family, his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. "They are living and working alongside of Russians, Ukrainians, Kazakhs, and people of other nationalities whom the Zionists call 'Goy's' and whom you, Menachem, curse every day in your evening prayers."

Once more I read Sh. Rapoport's letter carefully. He has lived a long life. The years give him the right to evaluate retrospectively the hypocrisy of the Zionists. Incidentally, among the "defenders" of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality who are allegedly "oppressed" in the USSR, this is fake argumentation -- this is known also to those who are considerably younger. L. Gayer from Chernigov Oblast says about the Zionists with angry irony, "There's no need to 'defend' me! It would be better for you to defend 3 million Jews in Israel who for many years have been living in constant fear for their children and for themselves. . ."

The author of the letter cites only one fact: the enterprise where he works employs about 500 persons of nine nationalities, including the Jewish nationality. "One of them, myself, is the enterprise director. Is this what you call 'anti-Semitism'?"

"According to the Zionists' logic, I should be 'kept down' or 'squeezed,'" R. Zubkov writes. "I am the only Jew in our collective. Well, these are the kinds of 'oppressions' I have encountered: several times I have been elected secretary of the party organization, and chairman of the mutual-aid cash office. I am a member of the comrades' court. My portrait appears on the Honor Board. . . ."

We are internationalists. . . . That theme sounds like a constant refrain in a very large number of letters that have arrived at the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public Opinion. With heartfelt warmth, Warrant Officer A. Kislenko from Solnechnogorsk tells about his friend, who had indignantly rejected the suggestion of Israeli Zionists that he emigrate from the USSR to the "promised land."

Yes, it is becoming increasingly difficult nowadays for the Israeli card sharps to shuffle their chauvinistic deck, and their cheating is becoming impudently obvious. This, for example, is what Riga worker I. Bikson writes: "The Zionists are forcing upon us some kind of 'true homeland.' But what is a homeland? It is the land where you were born. It is the people with whom you grew up and shared your joys and woes. But you have invented an absurd myth about the 'homeland' and you continue to bring it up!"

People write about those who have left their native land after being caught by the hook of the Zionist "inviters." They pay severely for their blind credulity. I cannot fail to quote from the passionately indignant letter from M. Frenkel' of Odessa: "The evil wind of Zionism blows out the family hearths, and destroys

families. . . The Zionists carry on their conscience thousands of broken fates, the tears and grief of the people who have left the Soviet Union. Those who were deceived include my father and mother, and two brothers. It cost them a lot to regain their sight. I get a lump in my throat when I read their letters."

There are many letters like this, the authors of which, repelled by the facts of life, reveal the true essence of the racist dogma of Zionism concerning the "exclusivity of the Jewish nation." "The nation that has been chosen by God. . ." I. Gol'dshteyn from Sverdlovsk writes sarcastically. "And yet the Israeli Zionists today are actually doing the very same thing that the fascists did. . . Today's Beirut reminds me of the Warsaw that was destroyed by the Hitlerites. . ."

Anger and indignation fill the letter written by V. Katner from Odessa Oblast, who feels that the "villainous attack of Israel upon Lebanon, an attack that led to the death of tens of thousands of people, and the creation of concentration camps, are analogous to the crimes committed by the Nazis."

. . . Voices in the vestibule draw me away from the letters: twice Hero of the Soviet Union, General-Colonel D. Dragunskiy has arrived. Today he is receiving visitors. But before the reception begins, I have time to ask the chairman of the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public Opinion several questions. D. Dragunskiy tells about the international response which was evoked by the report in our press about the creation of the committee and about the lively interest that is being manifested by the progressively minded foreign journalists, scientists, and writers to its activities. According to D. Dragunskiy, the creation of the committee has found a special response in the Arab countries, which have seen in this act yet another proof of the support given by the Soviet Union to their just deeds and aspirations.

5075
CSO: 1800/1412

REGIONAL

KAZAKH COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER CITES SUCCESSES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 83 p 2

[Article by S. Bayzhanov, Communications Minister of the Kazakh SSR:
"In a Creative Search"]

[Text] Today Soviet communications workers are festively marking their professional holiday under conditions of general political and labor improvements. A summary of results is being made of the extensive creative work that has been done to implement the basic goals of the state plan and socialist obligations directed at further expanding and improving communications, radio and television systems.

Inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP, the workers of our branch dealt honorably with all production and economic indicators in the 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. During this period alone communications organs provided services to the population and the national economy equalling 5 million rubles above the quota and resulting in additional profits of 3.8 million rubles.

In the past year about 100 million rubles of capital investments were put into the building of communications facilities, enabling us to put into operation new communications structures such as the post office in Pavlodar, the telegraph station in Dzhezkazgan, 77,000 ATS [Automatic telephone stations] numbers, 11 buildings housing regional communications networks, about 1,500 kilometers of cable and radio-relay lines and 135 television retransmitters. Intra-enterprise telephone communications have been made available to 188 sovkhozes and kolkhozes, 60 stationary and mobile communications departments have been opened and many other objects have been put into operation.

All oblast production-technical communications administrations made their worthy contribution toward the successful fulfillment of plan goals and socialist obligations for 1982. Among them were the victors in the all-union and republic socialist competition—the collectives of the Chimkent oblast postal-telegraphic communications administration, which was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Trade Union Council] and the Komsomol Central Committee, and of the North Kazakhstan oblast administration and trust, Kazsvyaz'stroy [Kazakh communications building association] Number 2, which was awarded the challenge Red Banners of the Kazakh CP Central

Committee, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, the Kazakh Trade Union Council and the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee. The collective of the republic's inter-city telephone station was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the USSR Communications Ministry and the central committee of the communications workers' trade union.

The achieved successes once again confirm that the army of 100,000 communications workers in the republic understands its duty to the workers of cities and villages. Despite the difficult work conditions related to the extent of communications lines and postal routes and weather conditions, communications workers are carrying on the work effort with honor and conscientiousness and they are making a worthy contribution toward the fulfillment of plans for the economic and social development of our republic.

However, the growing potential and pace of economic development in the republic and the extensive needs of workers have placed new demands on communications organs to significantly expand communications services, efficiency and quality. This refers firstly to the organization of a branching and efficiently-operating telephone system in village areas, which will play a considerable role in the successful implementation of the Food-stuffs Program which was established by the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

With the extensive daily help and attention of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the republic's council of ministers and local party and soviet organs communications workers are making significant efforts to accelerate the pace of development of intra-oblast and intra-rayon telephone communications and to improve the quality of services to the village population. Complete telephone services for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic have been achieved on the basis of modern coordinate ATS apparatuses. Work is being completed to connect them to regional telephone networks by building a broad network of connective cable lines and by expanding the carrying capacity of existing aerial circuits. Our most immediate goal is that each enterprise have 5-12 telephone communications channels to the rayon center and that each rayon center have 12-60 communications channels to the oblast center.

With these purposes in mind each year 3,500 kilometers of cable and radio-relay lines are added to intra-oblast and intra-rayon communications networks, hundreds of multiplex apparatuses are introduced, and modern equipment is installed to automatize inter-city telephone communications. We already have modern automatic telephone stations in 140 such centers and in 17 oblast cities, including Alma-Atinskaya station, which is one of the biggest in the country.

Considering the fact that in the republic telephone services for sovkhozes and kolkhozes are practically complete, communications workers are working to solve another important problem--organizing a dispatcher network to direct agricultural production. It will join oblast and rayon centers to every sovkhоз and kolkhoz down to divisions and farms. This type of dispatcher network will enable farmers to significantly improve the level and efficiency of production administration and to increase labor productivity in

agriculture. Over 100 enterprises are already included in this new scheme of dispatcher management.

In the organization of all-encompassing electrical communications an important role is played by the telegraph, which also has been modified as a result of the introduction of new channel-forming apparatuses and automatic commutation. Primarily, the new telegraph communications proceed from the transmission junction directly to the addressee's junction, skipping the transit junctions. If we consider that the annual volume of telegrams in the republic reached 30 million we can imagine how much the sending of telegrams can be speeded up and how much more accurate their content will be. The telegraphic networks of 15 oblast republics have been connected to the system now. Before the end of the five-year plan this is to be done in the remainder of the oblasts.

Telegraph channels are being used more and more extensively to transmit various types of documentary reports—textual and phototelegraphic drawings and sketches, information for electronic computers and signalling texts for telecommunications systems. Telegraph channels are used to transmit photomatrices of newspapers for subsequent decentralized printing locally. This is how many of the central newspapers originating in Moscow are printed in Alma-Ata, Karaganda and Tselinograd. Already this year one of the largest automated transit junctions for the commutation of telegraphic channels in the country will be put into operation in the republic's capital, which will enable us to sharply improve the operation of the republic's telegraph network.

There are serious and great problems in the area of developing city telephone networks. We understand well that communications workers are not fully meeting the growing needs of the population with regard to installing home phones. Although the pace of increased ATS capacities is growing each year, so are the needs of the Soviet people. An especially unsatisfactory situation has developed in Alma-Ata, where during the last five-year plans the growth in the ATS did not exceed 30,000-35,000 numbers, which is totally unsatisfactory for a city with a population of 1 million.

It was decided that during the 11th Five-Year Plan five buildings would be built in Alma-Ata and 64,000 ATS numbers would be installed. In the republic as a whole in the course of the five-year plan the extent of telephone services would be increased by 40 percent.

Deserving of greater attention is the work of our postal enterprises. This is the most extensive sub-branch of communications, providing services to clients directly. Five thousand postal enterprises annually deliver over 1.5 billion letters, 27 million telegrams, 13 million packages, 2.3 million newspapers and magazines and many other types of correspondence to the population.

From this alone we can imagine the great significance of the question of mechanizing the processing and delivery of mail for the postal service. With this purpose delivery sections are being enlarged and there is an increased

use of trucks to transport mail. At the present time all delivery sections of cities are 95 percent motorized for mail delivery. Group and subscriber boxes are being introduced everywhere, which will significantly lighten the heavy burden of postmen. Extensive work remains to be done to replace difficult manual sorting of letters with machine sorting; special letter-sorting machinery is already beginning to be introduced. The workers of postal enterprises are taking all measures to significantly improve the quality of services to the population.

Noticeable results have been achieved by communications workers in the area of developing a technical base for radio and television broadcasting. Over 100 radio broadcasting stations daily ~~call~~ 20-22 hours each of two central and two republic radio programs. Over 4 million radio points then bring these programs practically to every family.

No less striking are the changes in television communications. There are about 600 television stations operating in the republic at the present time. Television programs are viewed by 83 percent of the population. In the near future the republic's television programs will be relayed to Dzhezkazganskaya oblast. Already this year blue screens will light up in Barshatas, Inderborsk, Leninsk, Ata-Su and many other settlements.

A technically unique television structure is being built in Alma-Ata on Kok-Tyube Mountain--a new television tower 372 meters high. With the height of the hill its height above the city will be over 600 meters. The new station will allow us to broadcast six television programs and four radio programs on ultra-short waves. Work has been completed on the building of a new camera-studio complex for color television in the capital, which will enable us to significantly expand the technical and creative possibilities for preparing and developing television programs for broadcasting to the entire republic.

The republic's communications workers have done a great deal to significantly expand the technical base of the branch and to improve the quality of services to the republic's workers. Nevertheless, we understand that the ever-growing needs of the population have not been fully met. We are working carefully on all of these questions and we are taking measures to maximally satisfy the needs of the Soviet people in communications services. We are obliged to do this by the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. There is no doubt that the new socialist obligations accepted by the republic's communications workers during the third and middle year of the 11th Five-Year Plan will be overfulfilled.

8228
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REGIONAL

UZBEK ZNANIYE SOCIETY CHAIRMAN ON PROPAGANDA WORK

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 83 p 2

Article by Academician S. Ziyadullayev, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the board, Uzbek SSR Znaniye Society: "An Appeal to the Lecturer," under the caveat: "Party Life: Make Ideological Work Highly Effective"

Text "A convincing, solid demonstration of our achievements; serious analysis of the new problems which constantly come to us in life; freshness of thought and speech—these are ways to improve our propaganda, which should always be truthful and realistic, as well as interesting and easy to understand; and that means more effective as well." With such words General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov expresses the attitude of the party to our responsibilities as well—to lecture work.

As PRAVDA wrote recently, traditional forms of verbal propaganda, among which lectures occupy a special position, have not "drowned" in the wild flood of daily public information media, and have not lost their specific function. They help the Soviet people to become more aware of their place and their tasks in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plans of the 11th Five Year Plan.

Today more than 150,000 members are united in the ranks of the republic Znaniya Society. Last year more than 57 million people attended their lectures. Our lecturers have visited the cotton farmers of the Fergana Valley, the Golodnaya and Dzhizakskaya Steppes; the sheep farmers and gold miners of Kyzylkum; the rice growers and the shepherds of the Amudar'ya; the geologists and gas workers in the Bukhara and Kashka-Darya Oblasts; and, at Ustyurt they visited the workers at enterprises and large building projects...

We are constantly improving the forms of the propaganda lectures; there are, for example, cyclic lectures; there are centers for organizing public lectures; and there are lectures at the national universities. Under the supervision of the party committees in the localities, the practice of organizing Science Days is widespread; scientific-industrial and economic conferences are held; question and answer sessions are held at evening gatherings; and groups of scholars are sent out to large construction projects and to kolkhoz and sovkhoz villages.

Yes, lecture work demands a continuous creative quest. There is no other way. Taking into consideration the interests of the audience, both with respect to the choice of a topic and its in-depth interpretation: these are the main questions to consider when organizing a lecture. At the same time, its content must not only respond to the critical questions which the people are concerned about: the lecture should thoroughly reveal the creative nature of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, and explain current questions of interest on communist construction.

Therefore, today we are giving special attention to profoundly propagandizing the materials of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. In the spirit of the decisions of these plenums, lecturers have begun to depict more vividly and more convincingly the enormous significance of the fundamental national economic problems, and the integrated, comprehensive and well-founded economic policy of the party. At the same time we are devoting a great deal of attention to providing lectures in which lecturers—who understand the matter—explain questions of intensifying and increasing production efficiency; of qualitative indicators of the work of the collectives; of methods for strengthening discipline; for increasing labor productivity and returns; for economizing raw materials and supplies; and questions of quickly assimilating production capacities and implementing the Food Program.

The November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed once again that the further advance of our economy will be determined by introducing scientific and technical achievements to production. Therefore, a number of our scientific-methodical councils have developed and are implementing measures for increasing the spread of the latest achievements in science and technology which have great practical significance. They have drawn on prominent scientists, leading specialists in scientific-research institutes and VUZ instructors, as lecturers. Supervisors and technical engineering workers are delivering speeches at enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Higher educational institutions and scientific establishments have gained interesting experiences through sponsoring rural districts. I would like to recognize the Institute on the National Economy, the Union of the Scientific Research Cotton Institute and the Institute for Cotton Breeding and Seed Growing, for their firm ties with the Galabin, Bukin and Srednechirchik Rayons; the Samarkand State University, which has established businesslike contacts with the Sovkhoz imeni Ulugbekha in the Dzhambay Rayon and the Akdar' Rayon. We will be intensifying and expanding this practice.

A topic of special concern to us is widely publicizing the achievements and practical experience of agricultural science, by means of propaganda lectures, expanding the general outlook of the rural worker. To a large extent the fulfillment of the task posed by the party for implementing the Food Program depends on this.

There are large production reserves in publicizing the enormous achievements in the republic in all sectors of the national economy, of progressive experience, with the goal of spreading the new, more highly-productive work methods. In my opinion it is high time to develop methodical recommendations for using the most effective forms of spreading the news of progressive experience, such

as demonstration-lecture, demonstration-seminar, and a school for progressive work methods. We plan to publish brochures and placards on how individual Znaniya Societies should coordinate the work of their sections with the work of a scientific-technical society, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Experts, societies of innovators, and so on.

Today every lecturer strives to make his speech a solid blend of the rational and the emotional. In other words, it not only has the audiences' attention but also stirs their hearts. This is especially important when the lecture is aimed at a young audience. Our lecturers work with school-age youngsters according to a special plan, bearing in mind that they are being prepared for socially useful labor, in accordance with the personnel needs of the rayon or oblast enterprises and organizations. But there is a heap of work here. Even the organizations for oral propaganda in the system of vocational-technical education require more personnel.

Our party has set a complex task for strengthening state, labor and executive discipline in each sector of our economic mechanism. We have given careful thought to themes for lectures and are widely utilizing facts from the working life of the collectives. A number of joint decrees have been adopted by the Uzbek SSR Trade Union Society, the Uzbek SSR Komsomol Central Committee, and by the ministries of justice, education, and internal affairs. The practical work of the joint activities includes developing themes, training plans, and programs for the national universities; seminars, lectures and generalization of experience. Recently, zonal seminars were held in Namangan, Urgench, Termez, Gulistan, Andizhan and other cities, on materials from the latest party decisions.

An important sphere of the activities of the society is the gathering, analyzing and summarizing questions from the audience. The staff of the republic Znaniye Society has begun to organize them systematically, summarize and reproduce them in the form of reports, and to publish special brochures. Continuous work with questions from the audience is being carried on in Samarkand, Namangan, Fergana and a number of other oblast organizations.

The republic has begun to devote greater attention to supplying the primary, rayon and oblast organizations with technical means for propaganda. At the present time all the oblast organizations of the society have a complete set of equipment, and are continuously furnished with visual aids and information-reference materials. Lecturers are being trained in procedures for using the technical means for propaganda in the localities and at seminars held by the republic scientific-methodical office. For the second year a contest is being held in the republic for the best scenario for the text of a lecture which uses visual aids and technical means. We shall carry on this work in the future as well.

The party is oriented towards carrying scientific ideas to the masses in all their profundity by using easily-understood language, decisively rooting out cliches and mechanical repetition of truisms. This will help to achieve a more profound and comprehensive understanding among the broad mass of people of the pressing problems of party theory and policy; better assimilation of

knowledge, and putting it into actual practice. The decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee require developing propaganda lectures with a vigorous, active character; struggling decisively with foreign influences and vestiges of the past; and mobilizing public opinion against all things which are harmful to the soviet way of life. And the lecturers of the society, guided by the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, are making their contribution to this struggle, combining it with every kind of support for everything that is new, progressive and promising.

9006
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REGIONAL

ENTERPRISE EXPERIMENT IN RAPo SYSTEM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by A. Pulatov, council chairman, Kitab Interfarm Enterprise for Mechanization, Kashka-Darya Oblast: "The Kitab Experiment: Experience, Problems, Judgements"]

[Text] Right now a lot is being written about regional agro-industrial associations. And that is natural: they are in the process of being set up. I would also like to speak out on this subject, or more precisely about one experiment in the RAPo [Regional Agro-Industrial Association] system.

A year ago, an interfarm enterprise for mechanization and electrification of agriculture (MKhP) was established in our region. Its structure consists of a leading enterprise at the regional association of Goskomsel 'khoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] and 14 special sections at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

All movable equipment on the farms, with the exception of equipment for animal husbandry and poultry farms, pumping and certain other installations, as well as all machine operators and engineering and technical workers on the farms, have become part of the MKhP.

The farms deduct the funds for the MKhP account in accordance with established procedure. The manager of this interfarm enterprise is the business manager of the regional sel 'khoztekhnika association.

When the enterprise was founded it was believed that it would set about solving all the problems in the agricultural complex, on the basis of contracts with the farms; that it would more skilfully operate, service and repair the agricultural machinery and equipment; and that such an enterprise would assist in working the land more productively.

Concentrating the equipment on one interfarm enterprise permitted bringing order to accounting for agricultural machinery in the region, and increasing the regional association of Goskomsel 'khoztekhnika's responsibility for storing the machinery, and for its utilization, repair and supply of spare parts. There was an especially noteworthy improvement in the accounting and distribution of fuels

and lubricants, and they began to be used more economically. You won't find a tractor and cart now at the kolkhoz market, as would occasionally happen in the past, nor in other places outside the borders of the farm. And fuel is dispensed for the amount of work called for in the plan.

In the process of work, there is also friction between the MKhP and the farms, most often over the use of means of transport. For example, a tractor hauls several quintals of seed to the field, but the MKhP collects from the farm for the full carrying-capacity of the vehicle. In general, however, the complaints are just, and the farm should make more efficient use of agricultural equipment. But it is a simpler matter with the tractors which pull plows, or tillers, or cultivators: they measure the acreage, and present the farm with a bill. In such cases disputes don't arise.

Such sections as farm equipment, poultry yards, pumping units and others have fallen beyond the field of view of the equipment specialists. This is explained by the fact that the machine operators, including the chief engineers on the farms, and other technical experts, have joined the MKhP—where they receive their wages, and which has separated the equipment from the people who operate it, from the land, and from the farms to which the equipment belongs as well.

Such a situation does not suit many farm managers, and they are completely in the right. The Palandra, Barganza and Kishlyk sovkhozes have rejected the services of MKhP. In their mountainous regions the arable areas are small, while MKhP's fees for its services are large.

Farm managers are also displeased with the fact that their MKhP special sections do not have sufficient spare parts, as a result of which a part of the equipment stands idle.

What should be done in order to bring sel'khoztekhnika and the machine operators, and other equipment specialists, closer to the earth, to the farms? First of all they have to be put in a position where they depend on the end results of the work of the brigades, the stock-farms, sections and other farms. And that means that they should receive their wages at the place where they work, at the kolkhozes, and not at the interfarm enterprises. And then the proportional contribution of the farms to MKhP would be significantly reduced. The farms would invest their shares for the work which was actually done, for fuel and lubricants, repair of equipment, spare parts, and the other services rendered to them.

Such a system would avoid disappointments. And so, for the time being it will be like this: Noticing a machine standing idle, the sovkhоз director or kolkhoz chairman insists that it be put to use; but the machine operator refuses, because the MKhP has given him another assignment, or his workday is over, and so on.

One would think that the special departments on the farms would be headed by their managers, just as the director of the regional association of sel'khoztekhnika heads the MKhP.

As it appears to me and as practical experience suggests, the interfarm enterprise permits more skillful and more efficient utilization of agricultural equipment. And it would fulfill its task if one would reexamine its organizational base, from the perspective of bringing the equipment and those who operate it closer to the earth and to the farms; of material self-interest; and of the end results. It is all the more necessary to do this when taking the course of organizing work according to a common schedule.

A similar experiment of working with interfarm enterprises as in Kitab, is being conducted in other regions of the republic. Hopefully, the specialists of other RAPo's, and workers in Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, will share their work experience, their counsel and their judgements on the activities of MKhP.

9006

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AZERBAIJAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES REPUBLIC'S FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 5, May 83 pp 24-26

[Article by Suleiman Tatliev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR; chairman of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries under the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR: "The Azerbaijan SSR in the Soviet Union's Foreign Economic Relations"]

[Text]

Socialism has turned Azerbaijan from a backward country into an advanced industrial republic with a highly developed agriculture. Today its economy encompasses almost one hundred industries including those on which technological progress is most dependent: oil extracting and refining, chemical and petrochemical, mining, electrotechnical, mechanical engineering, machine-tool, steel, etc. Good headway has been made by the light and food industries and by other economic sectors.

In the ninth and tenth five-year-plan periods the Republic developed and mass-produced 5,500 new machines, equipment, instruments, materials and other products; of them about 400 were manufactured in the Soviet Union for the first time.

"Soviet Azerbaijan", said L.I. Brezhnev at a meeting in October 1970 in Baku to commemorate the Republic's 50th anniversary, "has been changed from a backward colony of the Russian empire into a prosperous republic building communism. This is a dramatic proof of the immense creative power of socialism and an inspiring example for the newly born states and peoples fighting for their social and national liberation."

In 1982 the Republic's industrial production exceeded 10,000 million rubles, a 2.5-fold increase over the 1970 level.

The contribution of the Republic's agriculture to the country's economic advance has significantly grown. In the 1970s great progress was achieved in farm production

and in developing the agro-industrial complex. In this particular area the growth rates were among the highest in the Soviet Union. During the tenth five-year-plan period the average annual farm production in the Republic exceeded that of the seventh five-year-plan period 2.5 times.

The first year of the eleventh five-year-plan period broke the record in the history of the Republic's agriculture. In 1981 the Republic harvested 1,015,000 tons of raw cotton and 1,707,000 tons of grapes, or the latter 110,000 tons more than in all years of the seventh and eighth five-year-plan periods taken together. The Republic gained first place in the USSR on the overall production and deliveries of grapes.

Wonderful results have been made in raising the living and cultural standards of the population and in meeting the material and cultural requirements of the people.

Azerbaijan's achievements, like those of every Soviet Republic, are part of the USSR's successes as a whole.

The people in our Republic take pride in the fact that Azerbaijan's participation in the All-Union division of labour and in the Soviet Union's foreign trade, economic and other relations with foreign countries grows from year to year. The Republic's industrial products are delivered to many economic regions of the Soviet Union and exported to many foreign countries.

It is common knowledge that prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of Soviet power Azerbaijan, due to its economic backwardness had to import many goods, including such primitive wares as glass globes for paraffin oil lamps. Today 110 Azerbaijan enterprises produce 350 different products for export to 80 countries which include, apart from the traditional oil items and equipment, the output from the mechanical engineering, chemical, electrical, light, food, cotton-cleaning, printing and other industries.

The geography of the export deliveries is expanding and the list of the Republic's exports is continually being updated and lengthened. The quality and competitiveness of the goods exported are being constantly improved. In 1980 the Republic's exports exceeded the 1970 level almost 1.5 times.

The 1981 export plans were also overfulfilled. Compared to 1980 the Republic's exports grew 6.5 per cent. As in the tenth five-year-plan period they included cotton fibre, oil products, various oil extractive equipment and spare parts, electrical goods, radio-technical,

and petrochemical products, steel, non-ferrous metals, hand-made carpets, wines and liquors.

The growing share of mechanical engineering, electrical and petrochemical products in the Republic's exports witnesses the quick expansion of these industries.

For example, in 1981 relative to 1980 the Republic's exports of electrical goods in cost-value terms increased 46 per cent. A high rise in the exports of household air-conditioners was particularly evident.

Successes achieved in raising good harvests, specifically, of raw cotton and grapes, enabled larger exports of their processed products to be made. Of note were the exports of cotton fibre which exceeded the 1980 level by 12 per cent rising to 63.7 thousand tons.

The USSR Foreign Trade Ministry representative's office under the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers and the Republic's ministries, departments and organizations undertake much research and operative work to help the Republic find for export new products and increase the quantities of others above the planned amounts. Between 1976 and 1981 export of such products more than doubled. The main articles among them are: pyrocondensate, brandy, sparkling wines, race horses, pure wool shawls, porcelain and aluminium dishware, ceramics, cotton seeds, etc.

The Azerbaijan Republic is an active participant in the socialist countries' economic, scientific and technical co-operation, particularly with the CMEA members.

The Comprehensive Programme of socialist economic integration has ensured good progress in solving the CMEA countries' fuel and energy problems. In the tenth five-year-plan period the Soviet Union delivered large quantities of oil and oil products to these nations. Azerbaijan shares in these deliveries too. Its enterprises export petrol, paraffin, diesel fuel and lubricants to Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. The Republic exports oil products to other socialist and industrial capitalist countries as well, but the major share goes to the CMEA member-countries.

Cotton is the most important item showing a year-by-year upward trend in the Republic's exports. Cotton fibre is exported to the socialist countries.

The Republic occupies one of the first places in exports of oil-extractive equipment and spare parts and tools, mechanical engineering, electrical and petroche-

mical products to many countries, but mainly to the CMEA member-countries.

For instance, enterprises under the All-Union production association Soyuzneftemash export over sixty items of oil-boring and extractive equipment, spare parts and tools to the CMEA countries, Yugoslavia, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, China and other countries.

Azerbaijan-made electric motors, household air conditioners and other electrical appliances are purchased by the CMEA and other nations.

Some countries in the CMEA group import Azerbaijan wines and vine cuttings. In the tenth five-year-plan period (1976-1980) the Republic shipped to socialist countries 110,000 decalitres of brandy and 32,000 decalitres of the Soviet Sparkling wine.

Azerbaijan scientific and technical literature, and also fiction, is exported to the CMEA countries, China, Argentina, India, Iran, Turkey, Austria, Finland, the FRG, the USA, Japan and other countries.

The Republic's major manufacturers of export goods under the all-Union production association Soyuzneftemash are: the Lieutenant Schmidt, S.M. Kirov, B. Sardarov, and Bakinsky Rabochij enterprises; the Baku electrical engineering works bearing the name of the 50th anniversary of the Azerbaijan Young Communist League, the Baku household air conditioner factory, the Novobakinsky oil refinery named after Vladimir Ilyich, the 22nd CPSU Congress and A.G. Karayev oil refineries, the Orgsintez production association, the Sumgait synthetic rubber plant, the Azerbaijan Lenin tube-rolling works, the Barda and Dalmamedli cotton gineries, the Baku sparkling wine factory, the Baku wine-making plant No. 1, etc.

A considerable contribution to the trade turnover with foreign countries is made by the Azerbaijan consumer cooperative society (Azerkoopvneshstorg) which buys consumer goods for the Republic from its export revenues. In the tenth five-year-plan period the Azerkoopvneshstorg's turnover, accomplished through the All-Union cooperatives association Sojuzkoopvneshstorg rose by 75 per cent.

Frontier trade with Iran, through the All-Union Foreign Trade Association Vostokintorg has made good progress (a 46 per cent rise in 1981 as against 1980).

Some technologies developed by Azerbaijan research institutes and organizations have been purchased by foreign firms.

Joint construction of national economic projects is an important form of the Republic's cooperation with foreign countries. Between 1970 and 1981 Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland delivered complete equipment for and helped reconstruct 15 enterprises, and one project was the pure concern of Yugoslavia. Most of these projects are for the agro-industrial complex: fruit canning and vegetable storage facilities, and the remainder—for large industrial enterprises and workshops.

Equipment from the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria is being installed at the newly constructed or modernized shops and technological lines of the synthetic rubber and superphosphate plants in Sumgait and at enterprises of the Orgsintez, Khimprom and Azminvody production associations.

Agreement has been reached on the construction of a large poultry complex producing 19.6 million broilers per annum. Hungary is to supply the equipment.

A number of important enterprises has been built with the participation of the industrial capitalist countries. For example, equipment for the Baku air-conditioner factory was delivered by Japanese companies. Austrian firms supplied equipment for the wood-working complex in Alyat, whereas Swiss firms sent equipment for an experimental hothouse complex in Kirovabad. US equipment is installed in some shops of the Sumgait synthetic rubber plant.

On the basis of complete equipment supplied by French firms a unique factory for manufacturing deep pier foundation supports is being built.

The Azerbaijan Chamber of Commerce and Industry is making an important contribution to the promotion of the Republic's mutually profitable ties with foreign countries and demonstration of its export goods at international exhibitions, fairs and symposia. It also arranges foreign exhibitions and symposia in Baku, the Republic's capital city.

During 1970-1982 the Azerbaijan Republic participated in international fairs and exhibitions in the following countries: Turkey (Izmir, 1970), Bulgaria (Plovdiv, 1971), GDR (Leipzig, 1972), Iraq (Baghdad, 1973), ARE (Cairo, 1974), Syria (Damascus, 1975), India (Delhi, 1976), Poland (Poznan, 1977), Yugoslavia (Zagreb, 1978), Indonesia (Jakarta, 1979), Colombia (Bogota, 1980), GDR (Leipzig, 1981), and Algeria (Algiers, 1982).

The Republic's exhibits have been awarded gold medals and special diplomas several times. For example, at the

traditional Leipzig autumn fairs (GDR) the Republic was awarded seven gold medals in 1972 and five gold medals in 1981. At the 1978 fair in Zagreb (Yugoslavia), 9 gold medals. Gold medals were awarded the following exhibits: household air-conditioner, an automatic device for graphically recording computer data, an installation for neutralizing drilling sludge, carpets, wines and liquors, Azerbaijan tea, etc.

The Republic's stand was three times awarded the large gold medal at fairs in Baghdad, Cairo and Damascus.

The Republic's stand displaying more than 300 exhibits at an international fair in Algiers (August 25-September 10, 1982) won a gold medal.

As a special distinction for its contribution to the promotion of economic relations with foreign countries the Azerbaijan Chamber of Commerce and Industry was a recipient of the Gold Mercury international award in 1980.

Azerbaijan actively cooperates with foreign countries in the scientific, technological and cultural fields through the exchange of technical documentation and sending specialists (construction and assembly engineers, etc.), in training personnel and so on. Over 2,600 students from over 70 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America are today attending the Republic's institutions of higher learning and colleges. More than 500 engineers, technicians and other personnel from the Republic are working under contract in 38 countries, sharing their rich experience and fulfilling their honourable internationalist duty.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and the Government of the Republic devote much attention to expanding the Republic's economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations with other countries, particularly the CMEA member-countries. They observe progress in this field, take measures to eliminate drawbacks and use all means to further these mutually profitable ties.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU MEETS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 83 p 1

[Article: "In the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau"]

[Text] At its regular session, the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau examined the question of the work of the Ural Party Obkom in supervising rural construction in the light of the requirements of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. It was noted that the oblast had acquired some experience in organizing construction of agricultural facilities on an industrial basis with the active use of managerial assistance from industrial enterprises. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, dozens of livestock farms, feed preparation shops and granaries have been built, and approximately 5,000 well-appointed apartments, a number of new schools, children's nurseries, clubs, social services houses, and medical institutions have opened.

At the same time, the Ural Party Obkom and raykoms are still slow in reorganizing their work toward improving supervision of rural construction, as a result of which the level of construction is not responsive to the most important tasks of the Food Program, capital investments are not being completely assimilated, the timely opening of planned agro-industrial facilities is being disrupted, and dissipation of resources among numerous projects is permitted, all of which negatively affect construction schedules, cost and quality.

To date, there has been quite considerable negligence in selecting managerial cadres and assigning worker cadres, especially young people. A number of party raykoms and primary party organizations have become reconciled to non-fulfillment of state construction tasks, do not show the necessary insistence toward economic managers, and are not active in the struggle for fulfillment of socialist obligations by workers collectives.

The Ministry of Rural Construction, Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Kazakh Ministry of Motor Highways, and Kazmezhkolkhozstroy devote extremely little attention to strengthening the production base of oblast construction organizations, are inadequately increasing the amount of village construction, and have little appreciation for the needs of their subordinate enterprises and organizations.

Frequently the republic and oblast party press, television and radio turn out to be uninvolved in the vital problems of rural construction.

The party obkom has been ordered to eliminate the noted deficiencies, and concentrate the efforts of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic organs, activist Soviet deputies, and labor collectives on completely fulfilling planned tasks for construction of facilities associated with the practical implementation of the Food Program, and on improving the level of organization of agro-industrial, residential, communal, and cultural and welfare construction.

It was also recommended that concrete steps be taken to expand rural construction of modern rural-type houses, modern schools and medical institutions, centralized heating and water facilities and hard surface roads, develop individual and cooperative residential construction, and sharply improve the organization of public services and amenities in populated rural areas.

Among the questions examined by the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau are those of further improving the technical level and quality of agricultural machinery and equipment, improving their utilization, increasing their manufacture and delivery, accelerating the development of production capacities for several types of agricultural machinery, and increasing their output.

Procedures and conditions for the republic's participation in the All-Union Review of Independent Artistic Works, dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and other matters were examined.

9069
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REGIONAL

WORKERS DISCUSS DRAFT LAW ON LABOR COLLECTIVES

Workers Solicit Ministry

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr p 2

[Article by M. Tuleshova, party committee secretary at the Alma-Ata Knitwear Production Association imeni Dzerzhinskiy]

[Text] After rereading over and over again the Law on Labor Collectives, I have become increasingly convinced that it will be of great importance in upgrading the role of labor collectives in production and social life and broadening and deepening our democracy.

A general workers' meeting of shop representatives of the head enterprise took place recently to discuss the draft new law. I noted with satisfaction that the people had understood its meaning accurately and were quite interested in each of its items. They submitted their own suggestions as well. For example, machine seamstress N. Ya. Shmiss suggested the following addition to Article 18, which deals with the basic rights of the collective: "To ensure joint brigade responsibility for the protection of socialist property within the brigade's collective." Knitter S. B. Shalimova proposed that a separate item be added on the growing educational role of the brigade and the high level of its responsibility for every member of the labor collective. A. V. Levinskaya, head of the legal department, suggested the following additions to Article 18: "1. The hiring and dismissal of brigade members must take place with the agreement of its entire membership. 2. Every new brigade member must sign a contract assuming full material liability and responsibility for the protection of socialist property."

Other suggestions were made as well. Ye. M. Manchenko, deputy foreman of the base knitting shop, for example, believes that Article 13 should be supplemented to read as follows: "With a view to retaining cadres at the enterprise, labor agreements for a period of no less than 2 or 3 years must be signed, and housing made available."

All of these problems are of vital importance not only to our collective. Let us take as an example N. Ya. Shmiss' suggestion. We have brigades working on the basis of a single order. However, under the existing rules no one is held responsible for production shortages, such as yarn, for instance. It is no secret that a brigade consists of a variety of people. Unfortunately, this

also includes "lifters" -- people who do not shy at stealing a skein of yarn. Those who see them turn the other way, either in order not to spoil relations with a comrade or out of shyness. However, such "lifters" cause tremendous harm to the production process. That is why N. Ya. Shmiss considers it necessary that collective responsibility for socialist property be codified. This would enhance the moral authority of the brigade and every member will feel directly responsible for shortages.

I also consider important Ye. M. Manchenko's proposal on retaining cadres. It sometimes happens that a young girl is hired and trained as a seamstress at a substantial cost. She then works for some 6 months, and goodbye. That is why it is necessary to legalize a procedure according to which people who have acquired a skill at an enterprise should work in it at least 2-3 years.

Personally, as party secretary, I welcomed the part on meetings -- one of the most important methods in managing a collective, particularly if control over the implementation of decisions passed at meetings has been properly organized. We have had some success in this area.

The question of strengthening labor, production and performance discipline was discussed at a regular meeting last January. The problem of raw-material suppliers immediately arose. Since the beginning of the five-year plan we have failed to receive more than 200 tons of pure wool yarn alone, which means that we fell short of producing goods worth some 5 million rubles. Furthermore, the quality left a great deal to be desired.

One of the items in the resolution which was passed was to hold a seminar-conference with suppliers in February. A. P. Sarsenbin, the association's chief engineer, was made responsible for its implementation. The conference took place with representatives of three supplying enterprises from Kustanay, Semipalatinsk and Tokmak (Kirghiz SSR).

Citing objective reasons, the Kustanay people were unable to promise us anything. It was then that the idea was born of shifting the main burden of raw material supplies to Tokmak. This is advantageous from several viewpoints. However, the problem had to be resolved on the level of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. We assigned this mission to our frontranking knitter S. K. Auyelbayeva, USSR and Kazakh SSR State Prize laureate. She went to Moscow and met with N. N. Tarasov, minister of light industry, to whom she presented the necessary estimates and whom she convinced. A letter was recently received, signed by the minister, to the effect that our request had been approved. Now there will be something to report at the next party meeting and I believe that raw material deliveries will improve, for Tokmak is close by.

Incidentally, we have long adopted the practice of reporting on the implementation of decisions at party meetings and trade union conference, which take place no less than once every quarter. On workers' suggestions expressed at trade union conferences, working conditions in the shops have been improved. A ventilation system has been installed and the work of the medical center and the hydropathic establishment has improved.

We pay particular attention to the collective contract. We try to ensure the strict implementation of each one of its points. Before submitting the contract for discussion a specially appointed commission considers each item carefully, for both excessive and reduced obligations are equally harmful.

I believe that the passing of the new law will enhance the role of the meeting even further.

Workers Make Suggestions

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] A. Amanbayev, teacher, Chair of Administrative Law and Soviet Construction, Kazakh State University Law School, Alma-Ata:

The increased role of labor collectives in the course of managing the socialist society determined the need for a special legal regulation related to their status, rights and obligations. This will be accomplished with the Law on Labor Collectives, the draft of which is currently under discussion.

According to the USSR Constitution, the labor collective is an element of the political system. For this reason we believe that this should be stipulated in Article 1 of the draft law.

Article 3 grants labor collectives the right to nominate candidates for soviet deputies. Would it not be expedient to give them also the right to initiate steps to recall deputies who have failed to justify the electorate's trust? The law should also stipulate the creation of a special coordinating worker organ which would represent the interests of the labor collective, operating as a council within the elected representatives of the labor collective and the public organizations and administrations. The labor collective council would assume plenary powers between meetings.

By Ye. Yerketayev, assembly worker, Zhilstroy Construction Administration, Turgayalyuminstroy Trust, Arkalyk:

Many Zhilstroy Administration workers have shown an interest in Article 13 of the draft law, which deals with the rights of labor collectives in terms of training, upgrading ratings and placement of cadres. One of its items stipulates that the labor collectives must approve applications for training in higher and secondary specialized schools with scholarships granted by enterprises, establishments and organizations.

Usually, people assigned to training must have the approval of the brigade sector, for when they leave to take their examinations it is the brigade members who must assume additional obligations.

We believe, therefore, that it would be better for the final item in Article 13 to read as follows: "To nominate and approve applicants..." followed by the rest of the text. One must be worthy of the "nomination," for this involves assuming part of the difficulties related to the studies, the burden of which must be borne by the labor collective.

By V. Kondrat'yeva, party committee secretary at the Taldy-Kurgan Sewing Factory imeni XXII S"yezda KPSS:

An efficient discussion is taking place on the draft Law on Labor Collectives at the Sewing Factory imeni XXII S"yezda KPSS in Taldy-Kurgan. The people like the fact that it emphasizes increasing the role of the brigade in resolving production problems. It is precisely with the help of brigades that we hope to apply a comprehensive system for increasing production efficiency.

Naturally, worker initiatives cannot yield substantial results without engineering support. We must admit, however, that so far our engineering and technical personnel have not been dedicating their full strength to the solution of production problems. In my view, the reason is that their wages are totally unrelated to the results of brigade activities.

This was mentioned at the general meeting of Sewing Shop No 1 as well. I. Treskina, the shop's chief, suggested an addition to the draft law to the effect that the wages of engineering and technical workers directly involved in the production process be made entirely dependent on the results of the activities of the brigade to which they have been assigned.

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REGIONAL

LABOR DISCIPLINE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES IN KAZAKHSTAN

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian, 27 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by D. Valeyev, Alma-Ata city procurator and state legal advisor third class: "Carelessness Causes Evil"]

[Text] Alma-Ata's labor collectives, implementing the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, are stepping up their efforts to strengthen labor and production discipline. They are ever more boldly unmasking those who steal the nation's wealth, uncovering the channels by which raw materials and supplies are lost, and stepping up conservation efforts. They are making it uncomfortable for parasites, those who extort favors, grafters, and speculators.

Recently the investigative organs of the city's administration of internal affairs and prokuratura turned over to the courts a number of dangerous criminals who had been stealing state property for some time. They included a large group of workers of meat and dairy industry associations, the Champagne Combine, and the Heat Insulation Components and Billets Plant.

Efforts against petty thievery are also being stepped up in the Confections Factory, the Tobacco Combine, AKhB [possibly Alma-Ata Cotton Combine] and other enterprises of the city.

Generally, abuses are committed primarily in places where regulations governing access to materially responsible posts for persons previously convicted and compromised at their previous place of employment are violated. The state suffers considerable losses from negligence toward accounting and monitoring of storage and disbursement of material assets and funds.

Shortcomings like these, for example, prevailed in the refrigerator shop of the Meat Industry Association, enabling weighers G. Radina, A. Sonina, and others, with the connivance of senior foreman Yu. Berdychevskiy and shop chief N. Berdakov to conduct criminal transactions for a long period of time. They were incited to do so by dispatch-drivers Kuchkiny, Ye. Selin, A. Dan'ko, Yu. Gusev, and certain others. They were stealing meat on the way from the Kegen and Panfilov slaughterhouses and covering up the thefts by means of fake documents.

This criminal group accounted for more than 10 tons of stolen meat. But in the refrigerator shop, no shortages were noticed. The accounting system that existed there until 1982 enabled the weighers and the shop chief to cover up any shortages, which they took advantage of for their own greedy purposes.

The question arises: Where were association director A. Avdeyev, his deputy N. Urazbayev, and chief accountant A. Kaliyev? Didn't they and the other workers know that the existing system of meat records needed to be overhauled? It is our belief that they knew this very well but were negligent.

During the investigation it was found that the meat was sold in whole carcasses, without weighing. The "clients," of course, assumed that it was stolen, but that didn't stop them from acquiring it at good prices. Thus, S. Salodulayev, a hunting inspector in the Kyzylzhida hunting area, bought directly from the refrigerator 19 mutton carcasses weighing 380 kilograms, and B. Zhangabulov, a shashlyk cook for the self-financed association of the Dmitriyev public catering service of the Iliyskiy Raypotrebsoyuz got 54 carcasses weighing 800 kilograms. Zhangabulov sold most of this meat at higher prices and put 292 kilograms in storage in the refrigerator of self-financed Store No 39 of gorvodtorg.

But the managers of the public food service and the gorvodtorg store did not consider it necessary to inquire where the shashlyk cook got so many mutton carcasses. One also wonders how S. Bektebayev, former director of the Dmitriyev public food service, could entrust the shashlyk operation to Zhangabulov, who had once been convicted of robbery.

One more example of irresponsibility toward cadre selection.

One time, A. Nam, who had been convicted three times of fraud and the theft of state property, was hired on as senior accountant in the Almaatapromsnab Supply Office, on the basis of a clearly forged work booklet. Then she was placed in charge of Store No 35/14 of the city bread products trade system, where she embezzled 1900 rubles. Punishment? None. In fact, she was appointed manager of branch stores No 25 and No 30 in the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon food trade system.

In 3 years' time, A. Nam took 50,000 rubles and caused losses of another 20,000 rubles through careless bookkeeping and other abuses. In addition, she swindled several citizens, promising to help them get a car or cooperative apartment and taking enormous sums of money from them.

In hiring A. Nam, A. Azhmukhamedov, former director of the City Bread Products Trade Association, and Kh. Zharmenov and A. Umberzhanov, former managers of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon food trade system, were guilty of criminal negligence. Concealment of the true nature of this swindler was also abetted by A. Umurzakov, director of Store No 35 of the bread products trade system, and senior accountant K. Shalobanova. Having caught Nam in a shortage, they dismissed her with clean documents.

In the Oktyabr'skiy trade system she found even more favorable conditions for her fraudulent practices. D. Ismagambetov, former director of Store No 25, and senior accountant V. Mikhlap, as well as R. Yeskaliyeva and Ye. Ovseyannikova in Store No 30, closed their eyes to the drain of scarce goods and, because of their lack of vigilance, never suspected that the money taken from one branch and transferred to another in order to "equalize" the plan was going into her pockets.

It got to a point where the store managers stopped demanding that she turn in timely and good-quality reports, conduct inventories as scheduled, or draw up papers allowing the transfer of goods to another person.

In educating people in the spirit of respect for the law, the manager's personal example is especially important. Where the manager is honest and cannot be bought, conditions do not favor greed and unearned enrichment. But let a dishonest person occupy a post of leadership and it is difficult to calculate what the moral and material damages might be.

In July of last year the city court sentenced R. Vedenyapina, acting director of the Aul Restaurant in the Trunze restaurant and dining facilities trust, to 10 years' deprivation of freedom for extorting bribes from her subordinates. During the investigation and court inquiry it was revealed that neither her moral nor her business qualities should have allowed Vedenyapina to be the manager of this major dining facility, which has been written up in this newspaper. L. Semenov, former director of the rayon trust, tried to block her appointment. And he did so on rather substantial grounds, but officials of the city administration of public food services insisted.

This protectionism enabled her to make broad use of her powers primarily for her own greedy ends. Vedenyapina began to transfer workers from one job to another on her own say-so, and immediately fired anyone who disagreed. But if anyone thought to favor her with a gift, she would easily change her wrath to kindness.

But occasional tributes were not enough for Vedenyapina. Soon she turned to systematic extortion of bribes from her subordinates: You want to keep your job? Pay me. You don't want to lose your job after getting back from vacation? Pay me. She also accepted things of value.

It's a long road that has no turning, as they say. Having seen that the director's appetite was getting bigger each time, her subordinates complained to the rayon department of internal affairs.

It was a difficult step for them to take. It was even more difficult to resist the pressure and even threats of Vedenyapina's cohorts. But they stood firm. They would not compromise their conscience, and justice triumphed.

Vedenyapina's protectors, however, would not back down. When they couldn't discredit the witnesses through the public defender in court, they decided to deprive them of their jobs, and even threatened the more obstinate ones with court action.

As it happened, even during the investigation a good half of the workers who testified against Vedenyapina were fired. The rest were fired after the trial, allegedly in connection with reduction in personnel, forgetting that the law in such cases stipulates that efforts must be made to find jobs for those that have been dismissed.

The people's attempts to find jobs themselves in other enterprises of the public food service system proved to be in vain. Each time, doors were slammed in their faces. Was this by chance?

It is time that M. Mazhikeyev and D. Rustemova, managers of the Frunze trust and the city administration of public food services, understood that they themselves, not just the courts and the prokuratura, are obligated to protect the labor and civil rights of members of their collectives, including former members. Attempts at revenge against anyone cannot be permitted.

Everyone is obligated to strengthen discipline and comply with socialist legality. It is significant that during his meeting with Moscow's Stankostroitel' workers Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated: "I should like all comrades to understand correctly that the matter of strengthening discipline applies not only to workers and engineering-technical personnel--it applies to all, starting with the ministers."

The protection of public property is the vital constitutional duty of Soviet citizens. Thievery, corruption, and other acts of greed undermine the moral-political and economic foundations of the people's state. This is why the struggle against such evils is of top priority. The best results can come from the joint efforts of the labor collectives, social organizations, and law enforcement organs. And responsibility must be borne both by the perpetrators themselves and their accomplices.

6854
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LABOR INFRACTION PUNISHMENTS DESCRIBED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by B. Zhukanov, head of the legal consultation office of the Kazakh SSR Trade Union Council: "Discipline Is Mandatory for All"]

[Text] Discipline is secured mainly by the conscious attitude toward labor, the method of persuasion, and by incentive for conscientious labor.

But if particular people do not want to labor honestly and conscientiously, the law envisions application of measures of disciplinary and social influence against them. Article 130 of the Kazakh SSR Labor Code indicates the following disciplinary punishments: criticism; reprimand; severe reprimand; transfer to lower-paid work for a period of up to three months or transfer to a lower position for the same time; and discharge (for systematic failure to perform labor duties without justification and absenteeism without justification). These measures of punishment may be applied to any working person irrespective of what kind of responsibility applies to him. The law and regulations on discipline existing in certain sectors of the economy also envision other punishments for certain categories of working people, including transfer to a lower position for a period of up to one year.

The administration has the right to transfer a question for hearing by a comrade's court or other public organization, for example the trade union committee, instead of using disciplinary punishment. Public organizations apply certain measures of punishment to offenders in conformity with their by-law and statute. Thus, a censure, warning, reprimand, or preliminary criticism may be expressed against a member of the trade union. The comrade's court applies such measures as announcement of a comradely warning, public censure, public reprimand with or without publication in the press, and so on to offenders.

But if a disciplinary punishment has already been declared against the person for violation of labor discipline the comrade's court does not have the right to discuss the same behavior.

In deciding the question of discharge only those public punishments applied to the person for violation of labor discipline are taken into account.

Absenteeism without justification and appearance at work inebriated are very serious offenses. Any of the punishments listed, including discharge from the

job, may be declared for these actions. In addition, offenders are partially or completely deprived of bonuses and their reward based on the results of the year's work may be reduced or not paid at all. In organizations which have payment of a percentage supplement or one-time award for years of service, persons guilty of absenteeism may be deprived of the right to receive the supplement for a period of up to three months or deprived of up to 25 percent of the award.

Workers and employees who have committed absenteeism without justification or have appeared at work inebriated maybe partially or completely deprived of their supplementary leave time for continuous years of service.

Certain additional measures of influence can be applied to malicious violators of labor discipline: loss of privileged passes to sanitariums and vacation lodges; loss of position on waiting lists for housing; change in time at which regular leave is granted, and others.

Discharge for violation of discipline deprives a person of the right to the allowance for temporary work disability during the first six months of work at a new enterprise. If lack of discipline is the reason that a person is discharged, this interrupts the continuous period of service to which various benefits in the fields of material-domestic services and social insurance are connected.

Unfortunately, because managers employ the law incorrectly in many cases violators of labor discipline, drunkards and chronic absentees must be restored to their former jobs with payment for the days of "forced absence." For example, V. Gritsay, a worker at the Alma-Ata Assal'tobeton Production Association who appeared at work inebriated, was discharged without the consent of the trade union committee late last year. The court restored him to his job.

There are cases where enterprise managers are soft on violators of discipline, and sometimes even encourage them. For example, the administration of Karaganda DEU-36 [Road Maintenance Administration No 36] paid machine operator V. Rybnev his standard pay for a day when he was absent without justification.

Other managers fail to react to violations of labor discipline. A group of people working at the Panfilovskiy Rayon Domestic Services Combine of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast had been drunk during working time more than once and missed work without justification. But not a single offender was called to accountability, and later they were all discharged from work at their own desire.

Obviously this kind of attitude by managers toward offenders seriously hinders work to strengthen labor discipline.

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REGIONAL

DRAFT LAW ON INCREASING LABOR COLLECTIVES' ROLE DISCUSSED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 p 2

[Round Table recorded by Special KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA Correspondent R. Teplitskiy, Rudnyy, Kustanay Oblast: "By Personal Example"]

[Text] The draft USSR law concerning labor collectives and enhancing their role in administering enterprises, institutions, and organizations has been received with great interest in the republic. This is only natural. The Soviet people see this document as new evidence of the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government for further elaboration of socialist democracy so that every working person feels himself to be master of the enterprise and a representative of the whole country.

Broad discussion of the draft law will undoubtedly help to further enhance the creative efforts of millions and make it possible to put new reserves into action.

The other day a Round Table was held in the city of Rudnyy, organized by the editors of this newspaper. The following persons took part in discussing the draft law: N. Belousov, Kazakh SSR State Prize winner and leader of an excavator operators' brigade in the Sokolovskoye Ore Administration, I. Dontsov, Kazakh SSR State Prize winner and leader of a drillers' brigade in the Zheleznorudnaya Geological Exploration Expedition, V. Makovetskiy, distinguished builder of the Kazakh SSR and integrated brigade leader in Sokolrudstroy Trust, M. Seksembayeva, leader of a Komsomol-youth brigade in the city dairy plant, V. Savchenko, a brigade leader in the Kazogneupor Plant, G. Krivobok, leader of a fitters' brigade in the Kachar Mining-Concentration Combine, K. Aldabergenov, a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and leader of an excavators' brigade in the Sarbay Mining Administration, and others.

N. Sokolov: Many articles of the draft law have already become the norm in our life. They have become a part of us. I should like to make special mention of those of the older generation. Dozens of my comrades in labor

took their place at the levers of excavators during the last war when they were mere boys. Just think: they have worked now for over 40 years... And the work of an excavator operator is not easy. Perhaps because they have gone through a tough school since they were young you will rarely find among these veterans cases of lack of discipline or a careless attitude toward their job. Having talked it over, therefore, we propose introducing the following amendment in Article 9: "Raise the amount of pensions paid to members of collectives who have worked conscientiously for a long time in the enterprise, institution, or organization." I am convinced this will help to stabilize cadre turnover and organize our work better.

I. Dontsov: I should like to elaborate on N. Belousov's idea. Our brigade has worked practically as a unit for 25 years now. I can't recall a single instance of absenteeism. It seems to me there is no need to look for a supernatural reason, all it takes is an honest attitude toward the job and the ability to learn from personal example. Then the moral climate, as they say, will be favorable. Recently the USSR Exhibition of Soviet National Economic Achievements awarded us a car. We unanimously gave it to our collective's veteran, A. Zlakazov. We acknowledged not only his successful labor but also the fact that he is working with his two sons alongside.

Discussion of the draft law gives us the opportunity to express something that bothers us. In particular, I appreciated the advantages of the brigade contract method a long time ago. It is a good method. So we drew up an agreement with the administration. But it turns out that our contract is rather one-sided. We are totally responsible for nonfulfillment. But the other side, which endorsed the agreement, bears no responsibility whatever.

I can state forthrightly that I am against the creation of hothouse conditions for anyone. But what do we have? We undertook to bore a well down to 1,500 meters. Then the trouble starts--not enough diamond tools and bits. The administration makes excuses: the Barnaul people didn't deliver the drills. Incidentally, the drills are supposed to operate for 6 years. But we are working under high-speed conditions. We pledged to complete the five-year plan in 3.5 years. That means the drills will be "spinning" considerably faster. Naturally, they will go out of commission sooner. But amortization is still planned in terms of time; it should be calculated in terms of volumes of work completed.

We believe it would be beneficial to add the following provision to Article 18 of the draft law: "The collective of a production brigade has the right to demand that the administration fulfill its contractual obligations."

V. Makovetskiy: Discussion of the draft law has coincided with the mass conversion to progressive brigade forms of labor organization and incentives. We believe that the law on labor collectives, complied with in letter and spirit, will help us to resolve labor problems better. With regard to the brigade contract, for example. Every builder knows that sometimes getting a half-ton of reinforcement iron is a problem, also lumber. But the main trouble is being transferred from place to place even though the contract specifies the construction of a particular project. This violates the very

principle of the brigade contract method. Our integrated brigade regularly fulfills the plan by 120 to 125 percent. But we could do much better.

As a builder with many years of experience I am concerned by the fact that young people are not eager to go into construction. In recent years, for example, our brigade has dwindled from 60 to 22 men. And the average age is substantial--45 years.

Who is going to replace us? Construction projects are having a hard time keeping graduates of the vocational-technical school. Very few of them return after serving in the armed forces. Shouldn't we give some thought to the idea of letting boys who have served in the armed forces keep their "thirteenth wage" and their place on the housing list, provided they return to the collective? Also, it seems to me, something else has been lost sight of. Considerable money has been spent training these boys in school, without any payback.

Perhaps the following should be included in Article 13 of the draft law: "The collective has the right to retain the thirteenth wage and place on the housing list for young workers drafted into the Soviet army."

M. Seksembayeva: The Komsomol-youth brigade which I head is already working on December 1983. With the help of older comrades we have converted to the brigade method of labor organization and wages. We are working under the slogan "Made Superbly, Sold Superbly." We get quite a few complaints from our friends in the Aygul' store, and from the town's inhabitants as well. We are striving to improve product quality constantly.

Unfortunately, the rhythm of our labor is not always too good. The mechanization level is low, and crockery deliveries are often disrupted. In short, we have much to be concerned about.

An especially urgent problem in youth collectives concerns relationships, honesty, and decency. A harsh word can lead to difficult consequences. We have been giving this a great deal of thought while discussing the draft law. We arrived at the collective conclusion that we have sometimes been sluggish in social life and have not fully realized our rights and obligations. Collectives such as ours require constant help from our mentors. We have decided to introduce the following addition into Article 18 of the draft law: "The Komsomol-youth brigade council has the right to demand that the administration provide the collective with constant sponsorship help."

V. Savchenko: One time we found a drunkard who had been dismissed from the plant working in another enterprise, although he had not mended his ways. The question of "job drifters," who are frequently rather poor workers, concerns everyone. We've been talking for years about putting a red light in the path of their "migrations," but nothing has been done. There will always be bleeding hearts who are ready to take on just anyone for the sake of immediate benefits.

I believe that the following item should be introduced into Article 9: "The labor collective and the social cadre department have the right to demand that the administration severely punish any offender."

G. Krivobok: Last year the brigade adopted two proposals with an economic effect of 3,996 rubles. Some might say that that's not much of an achievement. But the steel cable-cutting machine and the production line for manufacturing brackets for contact system cantilevers have made our work much easier.

Members of the brigade also have many other concerns. The workers are educated now, of course, but sometimes they lack the specialized knowledge necessary to implement interesting ideas. Good engineering help would be beneficial in this case. But you can't always get it. So the innovator is left stewing in his own juices. Too often, the engineering service just doesn't get involved.

The following fundamental amendment should be added to Article 10: "Brigade collectives have the right to demand that the engineering-technical service of the enterprise provide constant sponsorship help to inventors and innovators."

K. Aldabergenov: The time has come to radically change our attitude toward matters of labor protection and compliance with safety engineering. An excavator operator is quite familiar with the winter's freezing wind and summer's oppressive heat in the excavator cab. Last year we attempted to install air conditioners. Nothing came of it. We sent them to the plant. Meanwhile, fresh air in the excavator cab largely determines not only the operator's mood and health but also his labor productivity and the quality of his work. It is necessary to find moral and material incentives for engineering-technical solutions to problems of labor protection and safe working conditions. In my opinion, the following amendment should be added to Article 11: "Labor collectives are to exercise control over labor protection and compliance with safety engineering and have the right to award bonuses to brigades working without injuries."

In discussing the draft law, we are on a real search. After all, the labor collective is our second home. In it we are going through a genuine school of life.

"Our relatively young mining town has glorious labor traditions," said B. Asatov, first secretary of the Rudnyy Gorkom, as he summarized the results of the Round Table.

The first quarter's plan with respect to sales of industrial goods was fulfilled by 101 percent. Some 1.7 million rubles of above-plan goods were produced. Fixed capital worth 12 million rubles went into production and more than 12,000 square meters of housing were built; this is almost twice as much as in the first quarter last year.

The labor collectives of the transport and communications enterprises and consumer services also completed the quarter's program with excellent indicators.

These achievements by the town include the substantial contribution of today's Round Table participants.

I believe I express the opinion of all participants in the Round Table when I say that it has been fruitful. We have arrived at the unanimous opinion that adoption of the law concerning labor collectives will mark a significant step forward in the development of the democratic principles of our society.

These days the draft law is being discussed widely in all the labor collectives of Rudnyy. It is being supported and approved everywhere and is evoking the creative involvement of the people.

6854
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REGIONAL

KAZAKH SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN ON RIGHT TO FAIR TRIAL

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by A. Pushechnikov, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court: "Guarantee of the Right To Defense"]

[Text] People often have a superficial, incorrect idea of defense in court. This is the origin of different interpretations of the role of the defense attorney and inability to use the right to defense. In this connection we are publishing the article below by deputy chairman A. Pushechnikov of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court.

Protecting the rights and legal interests of citizens has always been one of the most important facets of the activity of the Soviet State. We have not only declared the equality of citizens in all fields of state, political, social, economic, and cultural life, but secured this in reality by our entire system of social relations.

The right of an accused person (defendant) to defense is an expression of the true humanism of Soviet criminal procedure. According to Article 158 of the USSR Constitution this right is insured in all stages of a criminal proceeding by rigorous adherence to the procedural norms and principles of criminal procedure, in particular the equality of rights of participants in a court hearing, and by thorough, complete, and objective investigation of the circumstances of the case.

At the same time, incompleteness, lack of objectivity, or prejudice in the investigation and court hearing of the case are grounds for setting aside the verdict.

Let me refer to the following example. The people's court in the city of Gur'yev sentenced D to three years incarceration for inflicting grave bodily injury. When it reviewed this decision, the court collegium on criminal cases of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet found that the law's requirement of comprehensive, complete, and objective investigation of all circumstances had not been followed. The court hearing was conducted in an extremely superficial manner. The convicted person's arguments for his innocence were not properly checked, and the court's conclusions were based not on evidence investigated during the proceeding but rather on the testimony of witnesses in the pretrial investigation. They were not questioned during the trial.

Soviet citizens do not have to prove their honesty and uprightness. Our criminal procedure begins with the notion that the accused is considered innocent until his guilt is proven in the manner established by law. He cannot be subjected to criminal punishment except by the verdict of a court in conformity with the law.

Some may object that the question of the guilt of the person who has been brought to criminal responsibility is already being decided in the stages of preliminary investigation, pretrial investigation, and arraignment. Sometimes the person is even put under guard. But does this mean that deciding the question of guilt is within the competence not just of the court, but also of the investigator and procurator? No, it does not mean that.

The law (Article 158 of the Kazakh SSR Code of Criminal Procedure) establishes that where sufficient evidence indicating that a certain person committed a crime is available, the investigator or person conducting the preliminary investigation compiles a documented order instituting criminal proceedings against him. But to be accused and to be guilty are different things. The accused is guilty of committing the crime only from the subjective point of view of the investigator. But the investigator's conclusion in this respect is preliminary in nature, because the final decision on the question of the accused's guilt belongs only to the court. It is for precisely this reason that Article 15 of the Kazakh SSR Code of Criminal Procedure obligates the investigator and person conducting the preliminary investigation to take all steps envisioned for a thorough, complete, and objective investigation of the circumstances of the case and to identify both incriminating and justifying circumstances with respect to the accused.

Identifying circumstances that justify the accused along with incriminating circumstances would not make any sense if announcement of the indictment signified a decision on the question of guilt. But because this question will be finally decided by the court, the investigator and person conducting the preliminary investigation are obliged to give the court the findings, both those that confirm their opinion of the accused's guilt and those that refute it. The court will evaluate all the findings.

Thus, it is not the accused who is recognized as guilty, but only the person who has been convicted and given a sentence which has taken legal force.

The court delivers its verdict in strict conformity with the law, according to its inner conviction based on a comprehensive, complete, and objective consideration of all the circumstances of the case in their totality.

The cases of acquittal are a plain illustration of the fact that an accused person may be found not guilty.

On an unpaved road not far from brigade No 6 of the Sovkhoz imeni Titov in Turgay Oblast a GAZ-51 truck driven by sovkhoz driver Zh. collided with an IZh-Yupiter-3 motorcycle with sidecar driven by citizen K. The motorcycle driver K. died on the spot from injuries received, and the three passengers traveling with him received bodily injuries.

The investigator reached the conclusion that Zh. was at fault for the accident and charged him. The rayon procurator ratified this conclusion and submitted the case to court.

In its hearing on the merits the people's court of Zhanadalinskiy Rayon established the following circumstances. Sovhoz resident K. had been drinking heavily all day. In the evening the drunken group of four set out on the motorcycle to fish at the pond. K., who was intoxicated, was driving the motorcycle. Upon meeting the truck he lost his orientation and when very close to it suddenly veered onto the left side of the road. Truck driver Zh. could not avoid the accident. The court came to the conclusion that the accident was the fault of the deceased K., and delivered a verdict of acquittal for the truck driver.

Under the law a defendant has the right to know the charges against him, to give explanations concerning the charges, to submit petitions, to take part in court hearings, questioning of witnesses, experts, and other defendants, and to check other evidence, to issue challenges to the investigator, court, secretary of the court session, and procurator, to appeal the actions and decisions of the preliminary investigation agency, the investigator, the procurator, and the court, and so on.

The investigator, procurator, and court are obliged to honor the procedural rights of the defendant without exception in order to guarantee that he is able to defend himself against the charges. Violation of this rule will lead to setting aside court verdicts.

In the criminal trial of G., charged with stealing state property and forgery by an official, the people's court of Dzhambulskiy Rayon of North Kazakhstan Oblast did not insure the defendant of an opportunity to take part in questioning witnesses and experts and in checking other evidence. As a result the republic Supreme Court set aside G.'s verdict, by which she was sentenced to seven years incarceration, and returned the case for a new trial.

The most important right of the defendant is to have a defense attorney. This attorney is authorized to participate in the case from the moment that the accused is notified of completion of the preliminary investigation and the availability of all materials on the case for him to consider.

The law of criminal procedure also envisions cases of mandatory participation by a defense attorney. In criminal proceedings involving minors and persons who owing to physical or mental deficiencies are themselves unable to exercise their right to defense, in these cases the defense attorney is authorized to participate from an earlier stage, from the moment of announcement of the indictment.

Participation of a defense attorney is also mandatory in cases of persons who cannot speak the language in which the proceedings are being conducted and persons charged with a crime for which the death punishment can be given. In addition, participation of a defense attorney is mandatory for cases in which the procurator participates and where there are conflicts among the interests of the defendants, and one of them has a defense attorney.

In all these cases if the defendant himself does not retain an attorney the investigator and court are obliged to appoint a defense attorney for him. Failure by the defendant to submit evidence for his acquittal cannot be assessed as an indication of his guilt. The accused person may defend himself against the charges, but he does not have to prove his innocence. The investigator, procurator, and court must prove his guilt, and they must prove it beyond the slightest doubt.

According to Article 287 of the Kazakh Code of Criminal Procedure, a verdict of guilty cannot be based on presumptions. It must be based on reliable evidence where all the alternative versions that have occurred in the case are investigated and existing contradictions are clarified and eliminated.

In this case if all the doubts and uncertainties that have occurred in the matter cannot be eliminated and if it is impossible to gather further evidence, these doubts and uncertainties are interpreted in favor of the accused. The evidence cannot be filled in by intuition or a conviction that the accused is guilty. In this case the court delivers a verdict of acquittal.

Furthermore, the court may not draw ambiguous conclusions that leave the person under suspicion. In this case a verdict of acquittal is also given: the guilt of the defendant was not proved, so therefore he is not guilty.

Even an admission of guilt by the defendant cannot be made the grounds of a verdict of guilty if this confession is not supported by objective findings in the case.

Sometimes there are instances of self-incrimination when a person confesses guilt to a crime which he did not commit. There are various reasons for this such as avoiding responsibility for a more serious crime, protecting a relative or loved one, and so on. Therefore, the verdict must be based on objective proof.

Democratic principles form the basis of all the activities of procurator-investigative and court agencies and are a reliable guarantee of the rights of the accused (defendant) to defense, a guarantee that every person who has committed a crime will inevitably receive the deserved punishment and no innocent person will be brought to trial and convicted.

11,176
CSO: 1830/245

REGIONAL

INCREASING DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN TEACHING ESTONIAN IN ESTONIA

Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII in Russian 29 Mar 83 p 2

/Article by Yelizaveta Vladimirovna Rikhter, senior scientific associate of the History Institute, ESSR Academy of Sciences, in the column "Estonian Lesson": "Get to Know a Language by Playing"/

/Text/ On 5 January 1983, our newspaper published an article by A. Zaytseva, "The Teacher of Three 'B'," which discussed the preparation of cadres of Estonian language teachers for schools where Russian is the language of instruction.

After distribution of the newspaper, the editorial office received responses. "The article," writes V. Pudovkin, in part, "rightly broached a painful question. The problem demands a rapid and fundamental solution." Inasmuch as the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute, in the opinion of the author of the letter, is for the time being unable to solve this problem fully, "it is necessary to appeal to Tartu State University, which may be able to give assistance through graduates of Humanities Departments."

Other readers, as well, attach great significance to this topic, "Estonian Lesson." They view it as a lesson in the education of youth--moral, ethical, international. Today we give the floor to Senior Scientific Associate of the History Institute of the ESSR Academy of Sciences Yelizaveta Vladimirovna Rikhter.

The author of the article, "The Teacher in Three 'B,'" analyzing the state of affairs in teaching children the Estonian language in Russian schools, writes that "it is impossible to blame anyone in particular for the situation that has developed. The illness is chronic, and the causes are not to be found."

Let's try to find the causes of the illness anyway. Surely if the cause is clear, the solution becomes more apparent.

The personnel of the Ministry of Education obviously were informed as to the qualifications of the teachers (in any case, of part of the teachers of the Estonian language) and the teaching level at the time Estonian was introduced (at first as an elective) in schools where Russian is the language of instruction. I don't know what statistics reveal in this connection, but among 30-40 year-olds there really aren't very many people who acquired good proficiency in Estonian in school. Indeed, the older generation knows the language better, although school has had nothing to do with it.

Let's recall the first decade after the war. In Tallinn there was an acute housing shortage. It was necessary not only to build new homes, but also to clear the building sites of the debris remaining after the war. Architects quickly planned new blocks and microrayons, but meanwhile, in a great many small yards behind wooden houses, children played noisily. And difference in languages was no hindrance in the shared games. On the contrary, children here in the yards were learning a second language, which was further improved in pioneer camps and in kindergartens where both Russian and Estonian preschool children found themselves in a single group. Thus the opinion was confirmed that the most important thing in learning a language is interpersonal relations and friendship. Often the question as to where a person learned a foreign language is answered: "Oh, I speak the street language. I learned it playing with neighbor children."

Then new rayons began to arise, at first four- and five-storied, and later even microrayons of many stories--Mustamyae, Yysmyae.... Near the enormous apartment buildings, bands of children began to gather, grouped by language, since there were many children. The only thing that unites the children, sometimes, is hockey. True, at some sites there are children of mixed families. They know both languages and act as interpreters. However, bilingual children have noticeably decreased in number, primarily among children from Russian families. The more so because the children who are studying in the new schools right now are the children of those who, having finished school in the 1960's, never became proficient in the Estonian language.

Meanwhile, over the span of 20 years, two higher educational institutions of the republic, the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute and Tartu University, have successfully graduated teachers of the Russian language for schools with Russian the language of instruction and Estonian philologists for schools where instruction is conducted in the Estonian language. They annually graduate correspondence students in addition to the regular students. But the number of teachers of the Estonian language in Russian schools is not increasing. The question naturally arises: Why? Just as naturally the answer is forthcoming: Evidently, the ESSR Ministry of Education has not addressed the problem of supplying the schools with Estonian language teachers for many years.

There have been proposals to organize certain kinds of courses for graduates of secondary schools where Estonian is the language of instruction in order to temporarily solve the problem of the teacher in Three "B." There is the following argument against this: The precocious teachers will not know teaching methods. Perhaps. But what is better anyway, school children knowing at least conversational Estonian language, or children who cannot speak the language but who methodically learn grammar from time to time?

If it is not within the power of the Ministry of Education to find the necessary number of Estonian language teachers, the matter must become a concern of the higher educational institutions. You know, experience in teaching the Russian language has really been accumulated in many sister republics, such, for example, Armenia, Georgia, Latvia....

Incidentally the prorector for educational work of the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute, comrade L. Tyurnpuu, also supports the idea "of resorting to the assistance of graduates of secondary schools where Estonian is the language of instruction and organizing short-term courses during the summer." It is well known that many Tallinn schools have classes for intensified study of the Russian language. Possibly, the graduates of these schools may also become part of the contingent of future teachers. And there is no need to fear undermining the teacher's authority. Maybe yesterday's school children will be the very ones to cope with a class of their peers and be able to give lessons, using playtime and the knowledge gained in Pedagogical Institute courses during the summer after graduation. Moreover, older comrades, those language teachers and methodologists of the Linguistic Department of the Pedagogical Institute, will be able to help the youngsters.

There is still another reserve which should be considered.

In the plan of the History Institute of the ESSR Academy of Sciences, where I work, there is a topic: "Integrational Processes in Mixed Nationality Families of Tallinn." How does the rapprochement of nations proceed at the level of families, in which one of the spouses is of Estonian and the other of Russian (Ukrainian, Byelorussian), nationality? A total of 250 such families were studied, although there are far more of them in Tallinn, especially if you take into account other mixed nationality families as well, wherein one of the spouses is proficient in the Russian language and uses it in private life. It became clear that each of the parents converses at home in the language native to him or her, hence the children are bilingual. Data about these families are available in all schools of Tallinn, regardless of the language of instruction. Surely it would not be difficult for GORONO /the City Public Education Department/ to survey the pupils and children from mixed nationality families in the 9th-11th grades, and then, in keeping with the wishes of the graduates themselves and according to the recommendations of the class manager, the director of the school komsomol and the school komsomol committee can invite them to teach. The children of mixed nationality families are not only bilingual to perfection, but are also well adapted psychologically.

In connection with the foregoing, I should like to cite the experience of Hungary, with which I became familiar at the Second International Conference on the Study of Nationalities that took place in 1981. In the territory of the former "patchwork Austro-Hungarian Empire," representatives of many nationalities, including Rumanians, Germans, Poles, Ukrainians, Slovaks, Serbians and gypsies, have been living together for a long time. Right there, in the senior classes of the gymnasium the training of teaching cadres for bilingual kindergartens and matriculants of the pedagogical institutes preparing teachers for the national schools is already underway.

Assuredly, the problem under discussion is far from simple, and it will not be solved in an hour's time. However, delay is not permissible. It is necessary to take immediate steps, even if of a temporary nature, in order to move the matter off dead center.

/Editorial comment: "MOLODEZH ESTONII Received an Answer"/

They have advised us from the ESSR Ministry of Education, that "the problems associated with teaching the Estonian language in schools where Russian is the language of instruction are at the center of attention."

Right now this question is being thoroughly examined throughout the entire Republic, and in the second quarter of 1983 it will be considered by a board of the ESSR Ministry of Education. "After discussion by the board," it is said in the answer, "we think it advisable to extend the opportunity to appear on the pages of the newspaper to one of the leading specialists of the Ministry."

12319
CSO: 1800/1263

REGIONAL

TALLINN SCHOOL STRESSES TEACHING OF ENGLISH

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Apr 83 p 2

Article by V. Orumets: "Learning with Enthusiasm"

Text In school, as is well known, children study. They no longer have time to play here, not even the first graders. As a matter of fact, the idea that pleasant games are things of the past is inculcated upon them from the first day of school and, thereafter, they are trained gradually and methodically to sit quietly for 45 minutes, to get up from their desks only with the teacher's permission, to raise their hands without lifting their elbows off the desk, and so on. And the majority of children slowly accustom themselves to these requirements, sometimes so successfully that some parents complain on a holiday: "You ought to run and play! You only sit and sit. Why, you've become just like a little old man!"

It must be somewhat like this--school is school, and without rigid restrictions a teacher cannot keep 40 children in hand....

Then suddenly you hear bursts of laughter behind the classroom door, the tap of a ball striking the floor, brisk counting. A lively game? No, an English language lesson for second graders.

One! The ball is thrown. It is thrown very fast, and during that time it is in the air, they have to remember how to say apple in English. Two! Be ready for the next words: house, school, tree.... They already know quite a few words, these second graders, and the lively game doesn't let what has been learned remain unused.

Now, listen again. Pay attention to pronunciation. Even the teacher enters into the game. She throws the ball and barely manages to catch it. In return, she instantly notices the slightest errors in pronunciation and immediately corrects them. And yet she contrives to see that the boys don't get carried away and throw the ball into the thick flowers in the window box.

"Soon I'll be able to conduct a basketball class section right along with English," laughs Lilya Petrovna Tsivataya.

Each teacher must have his or her key, his or her approach, to the children. She has this kind of game. Everything begins, at best, from it.

Farther along, when initial interest in the language has been aroused, the ball no longer is needed. But it is necessary to kindle interest. And here again, the teachers play upon a childish weakness left over from kindergarten--the desire to come forward and demonstrate to everyone, especially their mamas and papas what they have learned. Therefore, every spring in the Tallinn 26th Secondary School, there is a big concert in English in which the younger classes perform. Each teacher prepares a program with his or her group. Thus all the numbers in the concert are different--here there are songs and poetry, and even dances. And costumes? Why, one may simply tie identical polka dot bows over white shirts, and the outfits will be very smart. But the main things are the shining eyes of the children, and a friendly little song about a birthday well known to all. In English, though.

Such concerts no longer occur in the upper classes. But one may go to the neighboring kindergarten, and arrange a concert there. One may perform individual numbers in morning and evening school programs. One may, in the end, go even farther.

Preparation for celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR became a real event for the children. The program was prepared in parts: one for the seventh grade classes, one for the fourth grade classes. Only one rehearsal was possible--children, you know, are so busy; there is so much to be done after classes. Teacher, Lilya Petrovna, herself, did the decoration, in addition to the scenario and the selection of texts.

During the concert, she repeated all the words to herself, along with the performers, mechanically noting to herself the slight errors in pronunciation. Later on it would be necessary to correct Oleg, Masha, and Tanya. But, on the whole, even she, with all her faultfinding, was satisfied. The seventh graders told about the entire history of the country, from the October Revolution to our times. "Through the Valleys and Over the Hills" ("Po dolinam i po vzgor'ym") they sang in chorus; and two 10th graders, wearing ponchos thrown over their shoulders, performed "The Dugout" ("Zemlyanka") to guitar music. And children from the fourth grade classes, all in costumes of the peoples of the USSR (What trouble it was to make these costumes from materials on hand at home!), told about each republic separately, and also sang and danced. And everything was in English. They concluded with a song in unison about the solar cycle; when the children started to leave the stage, the audience gave them a standing ovation.

When I attended this concert, there was a special audience in the auditorium: English teachers from all the Tallinn schools (with Russian the language of instruction), who had gathered for the regular work of their class sections. The talk that day was about the forthcoming examination in the seventh grade classes. The concert was an extracurricular activity, so to speak. But conversation later revolved, naturally, around it.

"Oh, what fine girls and boys!" said Raisa Mikhaylovna Yas'ko from the Tallinn 52nd secondary school in admiration. "I especially noticed the time: The concert lasted 40 minutes. And good English, with excellent pronunciation, was heard the whole 40 minutes. Errors crept in, of course, but that is excusable--children, you know. The small children were especially good. My, how they tried! Fine boys and girls!"

Everyone concurred in this opinion, but Raisa Nikolayevna Skuratovskaya, from the Tallinn 11th secondary school, added:

"Similar concerts took place in all the schools at the end of last year. But in the English language--this is a surprise! One may consider that the 26th school has brilliantly conducted one more open lesson for all class sections at once."

Open lessons, indeed, are considered the most interesting and useful activities in the studies of a class section because precisely here one may see the live interaction of teacher and student, and may adopt methods. Moreover, in the studies of a class section there are reports (for example, on modern American dramaturgy), discussions of matters of method, appearances of instructors from the Tallinn Pedagogical Institute, and so forth.

"For the class sections of English language teachers, the 26th school (a school with intensive study of that language) is the base school," explained Chairman of the Urban Section Yekaterina Aleksandrovna Zakharova. "That is entirely as it should be--in that school there is a strong and larger staff of language teachers, and its traditions have been established. The director of Studies for English Classes, Nina Vladimirovna Titko, helps us in many respects. But we conduct open lessons, for example, by no means always in the 'specialized classes' and especially often in the younger classes where it is easier to discern the 'secrets' (which, by the way, nobody hides) of learning with enthusiasm. And the study of a language, any language, as well as the study of any other subject begins there."

It remains only to add that this is one of the goals of a school in general: not just to teach, but to enthuse as well. For without the conscientious attitude of the student himself, without his independent work, it is impossible to teach a single subject.

If, however, there is enthusiasm, then no difficulties are frightening. To illustrate, ask these seventh graders which subject is the most difficult, and they will answer English. And then ask them which subject is the most interesting, and they will again say English.

12319
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REGIONAL

SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT REQUIRES DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPECIALISTS

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 19, 15-22 May 83 p 8

[Article by Georgi Bogdanovsky: "What Kind of Specialists Does Siberia Need?"]

[Text]

Very soon, Siberia will need 100,000 highly qualified specialists a year. As many as 80,000 will be trained by Siberia's own universities and institutes. The remaining 20,000 will come from other parts of the country. However, all those to be employed in Siberia must be well aware of the specific aspects of the region.

"I know this from my own experience," Academician Tatyana Zaslavskaya said. "I received what is called a 'classical' education at Moscow University. I defended my Candidate of Science thesis in the capital. Yet it was only after I moved to Siberia some twenty years ago that I stepped out beyond the scope of traditional economics. The newly-developing areas in the east of the USSR are becoming involved in the national economic activity on the basis of very specific forms of production organization. Take the so-called territorial-production complexes, for instance. Development of Siberia is being tackled by multifarious organizations operating on an unprecedentedly large scale. The social and demographic processes taking place in the new settlements throughout Siberia, from the Urals to the Pacific coast, are notably different from those characteristic of the older, long-industrialized centres of the USSR's European part. These and many other things are to be well understood by University graduates in economics, who are generally employed at the managerial level, and are responsible for economic policy-making."

Says Igor Beakin, Cand. Sc. (Engineering): "Engineers graduating from the Bratsk Industrial Institute are taught the peculiarities of machinery operation under extreme conditions. Besides, we try to foster in our students an interest in research and design work with a view to developing special transport means suitable

for Siberia's tough terrain and lack of roads. Siberia, especially its northern parts, needs vehicles that are quite unlike conventional means of transportation."

"Real proficiency for practically any specialist working in Siberia implies good knowledge of various ecological factors." Such is the opinion of Professor Emil Elbert, D. Sc. (Engineering), from Kuzbass. "The scale of production here is larger than anywhere else, while nature's ability of reproduction is quite limited. It takes special training and awareness to be able to choose ecologically safe performance characteristics for local industries and transport."

According to Konstantin Orekhov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, "the peculiarities of the natural and climatic conditions in Siberia make some of the human organism's psychological and physiological systems change. A physician practising in Siberia must know how to make the adaptation process easier for his patients. Besides, the same disease may take a different course in different parts of the vast region. Therefore, the medicine dose prescribed to patients in the Arctic zone ought to be different from that a patient in southern Siberia is supposed to take. We are currently working on a detailed manual of Siberian practical medicine (in several volumes) which is expected to be extremely helpful for our practitioners."

"In Siberia, every day a new page is written in geography, history, or economics," Stepan Ulturgashev, Rector of the Abakan Pedagogical Institute, says. "Teachers must be the first to acquire that knowledge, of course. Another concern of ours is to improve special courses of European foreign languages taught to Siberian ethnic minorities."

REGIONAL

SUCCESS OF NEW RITES REPORTED IN BELORUSSIA

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russian 8 May 83 p 2

[Interview conducted by correspondent Ya. Buferova with N. I. Popova, first secretary of the Lida city party committee: "With the Mind and the Heart"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Nadezhda Ivanovna, the new forms developed in the city are interesting, but what is your attitude toward historical traditions? Do you preserve the best among them, created by the people throughout the centuries? Let us take as an example Ivan Kupala Night, which combines so completely the elements of national culture...

[Answer] When working with people and for the people one must always be familiar with their history, traditions and roots. As to Ivan Kupala, of unknown ancestry, the celebration is not worthwhile. However, this question must be approached quite delicately. For example, there is an old religious custom -- Memorial Day. If we reject the religious church ritual related to this celebration, its meaning becomes more human. The living must remember those who are no longer with us. Memorial Day was born of popular tradition.

In Lida this day is celebrated on 7 May of each year. The people leave the city to visit the site where underground Komsomol fighters were executed by firing squad, lay bouquets of flowers at war obelisks and on the graves of people close to them. Children and grandchildren must know their kin, remember them, and honor their ancestors.

It is possible that not everything in our experience is unquestionable, but today no one sees in the winter holiday anything other than the joy of life and optimism. Fast troykas slide along and fairs held in many parts of our country ring with laughter.

Our city has two Roman Catholic and one Orthodox churches and an Evangelical Christian-Baptist community. As a rule the believers are unskilled people who have come from the villages to work at enterprises and construction sites. The struggle against religion must not be reduced solely to atheistic propaganda. An entire series of social problems needs to be resolved, some of them by introducing new Soviet rites. Our Soviet rites must not only be pitted against religious ones but be filled with an important ideological and emotional content.

An entirely new ritual -- adulthood dedication -- has been well received in Lida. Each year, on the last Sunday in June, a solemn and beautiful celebration of coming of age and school graduation takes place. The entire city celebrates the young people who enter adulthood. On that day they own the streets, squares and culture clubs.

[Question] Obviously, not in everything and not always has the search for new ways and methods of work been smooth. There must have been controversies and the search has not been so easy as it may appear on the surface.

[Answer] I have been doing party work in Lida for almost 20 years. I remember how, as secretary in charge of ideological affairs, year after year, on Saturdays I attended the marriage registration ceremony and congratulated the newly wed. Once I even heard the pun that "In the past we had the pop [Orthodox priest] and now we have Popova..." Nevertheless, at all aktiv and plenum meetings I tirelessly tried to convince the managers of enterprises and organizations that we must ascribe particular significance to important personal events. They argued, asking whether everyone had to be congratulated? I kept proving to them that, yes, everyone. Life proved me right. On one occasion, the party secretary at the electric appliances plant, who had objected to my arguments, became a case himself. A fitter at the plant, who was not always noted for being highly disciplined, said after his marriage ceremony that "I never thought that I would be worthy of such attention on the part of the public. My family has now begun to feel differently about me. Thank you, I shall not let you down."

Whereas 15 years ago one out of four couples were married in the Roman Catholic Church, today there are no more than one or two couples per hundred. Baptismal ceremonies have declined by a factor of 7. In the case of our previously quite religious city these are significant figures.

5003
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REGIONAL

URBAN PLANNING FOR TASHKENT DESCRIBED

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 25 Apr 83) pp 144-149

[Continuation of series of materials published in OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI No 6, 1982 and Nos 1 and 2, 1983, by Dr of Economic Sciences A. Khikmatov, director of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, and candidates of economic sciences R. Shadiyev and N. Fayziyev: "Experience in Planning the Social-Economic Development of Tashkent"]

[Text] In the past 10 years, scientists of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences have accumulated considerable experience in working out topical problems of theory and methodology of integrated planning of large cities and have taken part in drawing up plans of social-economic development of the republic's cities, in particular the capital city Tashkent, which observes its 2000th anniversary in 1983.

As is well known, under Soviet rule Tashkent has become one of the major industrial, scientific, cultural and political centers of Central Asia. Its population, which numbered 1.2 million just before the earthquake in 1966, now exceeds 1.9 million. The city's rapid growth has given rise to a number of difficult problems: a shortage of skilled cadres, disproportions in the rate of growth between material production and the sphere of services, a lag behind normative levels of coverage in trade, public dining facilities, and consumer services, complications in matters of solving housing and transport problems, and so on.

An effective instrument for handling these problems is Tashkent's integrated development plan for the period 1976-1990. It came into being starting with the Uzbek CP Central Committee's and UzSSR Council of Ministers' decision in 1973. The undertaking enlisted the participation of party, soviet, and planning organs, the city's social organizations, and ministries, departments, and enterprises. In order to unite the efforts of this numerous collective and exercise control over the plan's preparation, a social Council was set up under the Tashkent Gorkom, consisting of three sections: social-economic, social-legal relations, and social-cultural life. These sections consisted of 20 commissions assigned to work out each individual section of the plan. All the commissions included staff members of the Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics to ensure unity in dealing with methodological and procedural matters and provide scientific substantiation for the work to be carried out.

In drawing up the plan's conception, scientists and specialists went on the basis of the methodological premise that a system of urban development must on an economic basis provide a link between the labor of the city's inhabitants as members of a production collective (the sectorial aspect) and their life activities as members of a territorial community (the regional aspect) (see "Metodologiya sotsial'no-ekonomicheskogo planirovaniya goroda" [Methodology of Social-Economic City Planning], Leningrad, 1980). Solutions to a city's social problems require harmonizing the interests of the individual production collectives, local institutions and organizations, and also organs of sectorial and regional planning. The best way to achieve this harmony is to draw up a long-range integrated city plan of economic and social development, for the population's social structure and the process of the structure's reproduction constitute the plan's components. At the same time, such a plan makes it possible to take account of the "dual" nature of the interests of the city dweller both as a worker employed in an enterprise, institution, or organization, and as a consumer and inhabitant of a particular territorial unit. The city's plan of social-economic development should constitute an interlinked system of the plans of enterprises, rayons, and the city as a whole.

Based on these principles, utilizing the practical experience accumulated by scientific and planning organs of Moscow, Leningrad, Donetsk, Sverdlovsk, and other Soviet cities, and taking account of the specific regional characteristics of Uzbekistan's cities, the Institute of Economics worked out a number of procedural postulates for drawing up plans of various levels. These postulates were approved in the base enterprises and local rayons as well as Uzbekistan's Gosplan, discussed in the social Council, and, after the necessary correctives, were recommended for extensive utilization. With the active participation of the Academy of Sciences Presidium, coordinated action of institutes specializing in the natural-technical and social sciences was ensured in analyzing problems of the modern city.

On the basis of accumulated experience and scientific research in the field of the theory of social planning, in collaboration with party and economic organs the specialists of the Academy of Sciences succeeded in working out and adopting integrated plans of economic and social development on the level of labor collectives of the Mikond and Navoiazot plants, Angren's Rezinotekhnika, and so on, a number of cities (Dzhizak, Angren), city rayons, and, finally, Tashkent as a whole.

The approach to social planning as a hierarchical system brought to light one of the worst bottlenecks in practice as it has developed: the lack of harmoniousness in moving from one level of planning to another. Until recently, planning of the social development of the labor collective was conducted separately from the planning of all other spheres of social life. This constituted a glaring obstacle in working out plans of social development of city rayons. Because of the priority of the sectorial principle of economic planning, the social development plans of individual labor collectives did not take account of the social environment.

The republic's scientists approached this problem from the following theoretical positions: the planning of social-economic processes came to be viewed

on the level of the actual bearers of social relations--the members of socialist society, who constitute one social entity within the bounds of particular territorial units and quite another within the framework of production collectives.

At the initial stage of integrated economic and social planning of rayons (and the city as a whole), the plan was viewed as the sum of the plans of individual enterprises. Yet in reality the rayon's (city's) plan of economic and social development should have been broken down into subsectorial plans (plans of enterprises or their associations) rather than vice versa. Such an approach, first of all, ensured greater intercoordination of the social development plans of enterprises and rayons (cities) and, secondly, provided for the separation of functions of these plans. In particular, the social development plan of a rayon (city), taking account of its characteristics, made it possible to approach on a more substantiated basis the problems of developing the sphere of services, locating individual service enterprises, developing forms of services, coordinating their hours of operation to accommodate the workday schedules of labor collectives of industrial enterprises employing thousands of people, and so on. All of this laid the objective foundations for planning the integrated development of the consumer services sphere of the entire city or a major urban rayon.

The integrated approach in working out the plan makes it possible:

- to take account of the link between scientific-technical, economic and social development;
- to ensure the planning of all spheres of the city's life, all its social institutions and economic characteristics, in such a manner as to promote the solution of the main task--that of leveling out social differences and shaping the new man.

In the process of working out plans, problems of both a practical and a scientific-procedural character came up. Many of them were caused by the prevalence of narrowly departmental interests in the regulation of economic and social processes, by the sectorial system of financing. Problems arose in organically coordinating rayon plans and development plans of enterprise collectives. Sometimes it could be seen quite clearly that the rayon plans automatically incorporated measures from the plant plans regardless of the particular characteristics of individual rayons and the great variety of processes taking place outside the enterprises and organizations.

Social planning on the city and urban rayon level takes care of a threefold task: the development of production, the development of the services sphere, and development of the individual. It is perfectly clear that the ministries and departments, channeling resources into the development of their own enterprises located in some city or other, are called upon as well to be concerned for meeting the social needs of their workers who live in the city where these enterprises are located. Forming part of the city's organism, the enterprises also constitute active consumers of the city's resources--land, air, water, energy, fuel, transport, and social and consumer facilities.

In terms of participating in the reproduction of these consumed resources, however, the enterprises possess a certain autonomy. Consequently, it is essential to find conditions and means for most effectively harmonizing the interests of the production collective and the city. In our opinion, the solution to the problem is to be found in coordinating sectorial and territorial planning more closely. It is especially vital to precisely delineate (by means of economic levers and incentives as well as legal regulation) the tasks of the enterprise and the tasks which can be handled most effectively within the framework of the general urban agglomeration.

One such task to be resolved within the framework of the city is that of supplying the enterprises with labor resources. The city is the base of natural population movement and the reproduction of labor resources in terms of both quality and quantity. The enterprise, on the other hand, is the consumer of them. It is interested in obtaining a sufficient number of labor resources of the required quality. It is the city's task to provide the enterprise with manpower of the required numbers and quality. Frequently, however, the interests of the city and the enterprise do not coincide: the specialization of the enterprises and the city's educational institutions may differ, and frequently the enterprise is not in a position to utilize the city's available work force in maximal accordance with the level of the work force's training. All this, in turn, requires systematic expansion of the framework of social planning and organic coordination of the sectorial and territorial aspects of the plan.

The dialectical approach to the study of the territorial aspects of organizing social life presumes, by way of a first step, singling out the key blocs whose functioning reflects the goal-directed layout of territorial systems. Within the system of social life, such a key bloc is the production of material goods. But an enterprise does not constitute a localized closed system. In the process of this development it interacts closely with a multitude of other systems and "the environment," which therefore determines the objective principles of the integrated approach to the territorial organization of social life. The very existence of a social territorial community--that is, a community of people living within a particular territory--dictates the necessity of social planning not only at its extreme poles--on the state level, on the one hand, and on the enterprise, on the other--but also on the intermediate level--the city and the urban rayon.

One must agree with the following definition of territorial social planning, which deals with the "formulation and planning of solutions to a range of social problems, starting with the shaping of the socialist way of life, including all aspects of enhancing the people's well-being and perfecting the social structure of society on all levels of the developed territorial-hierarchical system, also improving inter-territorial relations in the social sphere, proceeding on the necessity also of providing for optimal territorial proportions of social production considering the characteristics of economic development of specific territories." (VOPROSY EKONOMIKI, No 5, 1982, p 27).

Intercoordination of the interests of the enterprise and other components of the city's structure is objectively essential, and one cannot help seeing the

constantly increasing economic and social role played by the local Soviets of People's Deputies. This role is realized in planning the social development of territorial units, and this function of social administration at the present stage is coming to be of increasing importance.

The integrated plan does not cease being the plan of social development of the city, because its components comprise the social structure of the population and the process of the structure's reproduction. At the same time, it makes it possible to take account of the "twofold" nature of the interests of the city dweller as a worker employed in various enterprises, institutions, and organizations of the city, and as a consumer living in the particular territorial unit.

The city is an integral social-economic formation which has its own logical development. One of the laws governing that development is the intercoordination of all its links. In particular, the sphere of consumer services is closely linked to all other elements of the city, especially its production collectives.

It is not fortuitous, therefore, that the development of social planning at the present stage has made it necessary to perfect the administration of the consumer service sectors. In this aspect, the extent to which labor effectiveness and quality depends upon skillful harmonizing of sectorial and territorial administration is most graphically manifested. Practice shows that the service sectors are not yet fully utilizing the possibilities of enhancing labor effectiveness and quality on the basis of improvement of the system of administration. The latter is characterized by a complex process of interaction between the territorial and sectorial organs of administration. The complexity of this interaction, moreover, increases as we proceed from the all-union (republic) level to the level of the consumer enterprise, becoming especially strong at the interface of the individual systems of administration. For scientifically substantiated administration of the services sphere on all levels it is essential to know the prospects of development of its sectors throughout the country as a whole, in the republic, oblast, city, rayon, and even the particular area served by individual enterprises. The lack of this kind of knowledge is the main reason for the lack of coordination in the efforts of sectorial and territorial organs administering the work of the enterprises in a given sphere.

It is advisable to convert to the organization of city (rayon) cost-accounting associations for integrated provision of consumer services. This will make it possible to maneuver resources more effectively, develop the sectors more systematically and proportionally, set up the repair and production enterprises necessary for their development, ensure specialization and pooling of efforts and centralization of administrative functions, and speed up the liquidation of multidepartmental subordination of service sphere enterprises. Local Soviets of People's Deputies must serve in the capacity of client, while the associations (of trade, public dining, consumer services, and housing and communal services) should function as the contractors providing the population of a particular territory with the necessary services. More flexible harmonizing of sectorial and territorial administration will be

ensured by the fact that setting up associations will make it possible to convert from 4-, 5-, and 6-link systems of administration to the progressive 3-link structure.

This will simultaneously create the economic and organizational prerequisites for further development of social planning in breadth and extension of planning as well to the collectives of enterprises of the consumer services sphere. One of the orientations promoting the resolution of this task, in our opinion, is to concentrate in the hands of the local Soviets of People's Deputies all funds allocated to finance the construction and current maintenance of consumer service enterprises.

The long-range plan of integrated social and economic development of Tashkent was adopted in 1975, but work on it continues. Indicators are adjusted at each stage of the city's development, and priority tasks are delineated.

The experience of social planning accumulated in Uzbekistan during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans shows that the integrated plan of development of Tashkent and its rayons and enterprises has become a vital instrument in dealing with the city's economic and social problems as well as effective administration of it as a unified whole, increasing the contribution made by the working people of Uzbekistan's capital city to the building of communism.

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